

Missouri Historical Review



Published by
State Historical Society of Missouri

April 1944

**OFFICERS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
MISSOURI, 1941-1944**

GEORGE A. ROZIER, Perryville, President
*MARION C. EARLY, St. Louis, First Vice-President
E. E. SWAIN, Kirksville, Second Vice-President
HENRY C. CHILES, Lexington, Third Vice-President
RUSH H. LIMBAUGH, Cape Girardeau, Fourth Vice-President
A. P. GREEN, Mexico, Fifth Vice-President
THEODORE GARY, Macon, Sixth Vice-President
R. B. PRICE, Columbia, Treasurer
FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Secretary and Librarian

**TRUSTEES OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
MISSOURI**

Permanent Trustees, Former Presidents of the Society

ALLEN McREYNOLDS, Carthage
WM. SOUTHERN, Jr., Independence

Term Expires at Annual Meeting, 1944

FRANK P. BRIGGS, Macon	FREDERICK M. SMITH, Independence
STEPHEN B. HUNTER, Cape Girardeau	E. E. SWAIN, Kirksville
WALDO P. JOHNSON, Osceola	R. M. THOMSON, St. Charles
ISIDOR LOEB, St. Louis	ROY D. WILLIAMS, Boonville

Term Expires at Annual Meeting, 1945

MORRIS ANDERSON, Hannibal	JOHN F. RHODES, Kansas City
*WALLACE CROSSLEY, Warrensburg	HENRY C. THOMPSON, Bonne Terre
LUDWIG FUERBRINGER, St. Louis	GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, St. Louis
HENRY KRUG, Jr., St. Joseph	CHARLES L. WOODS, Rolla
JUSTUS R. MOLL, Springfield	

Term Expires at Annual Meeting, 1946

JESSE W. BARRETT, St. Louis	*H. S. STURGIS, Neosho
ALBERT M. CLARK, Richmond	JAMES TODD, Moberly
HENRY J. HASKELL, Kansas City	JONAS VILES, Columbia
WM. R. PAINTER, Carrollton	L. M. WHITE, Mexico
JOSEPH PULITZER, St. Louis	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The twenty-eight trustees, the President and the Secretary of the Society, the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and President of the University of Missouri constitute the Executive Committee.

*Deceased.

Missouri Historical Review

Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

Volume XXXVIII

Number Three

April 1944



The Missouri Historical Review is published quarterly. It is sent free to all members of the State Historical Society of Missouri. Membership dues in the Society are \$1.00 a year. All communications should be addressed to Floyd C. Shoemaker, the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

The Society assumes no responsibility for statements made by contributors to the magazine.

"Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Columbia, Missouri, under Act of Congress, October 3, 1917, Sec. 422."



Contents

	<i>Page</i>
THE MISSOURIAN AND TEN OF HIS OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVES. By <i>Floyd C. Shoemaker</i>	241
DISEASES, DRUGS, AND DOCTORS ON THE OREGON-CALIFORNIA TRAIL IN THE GOLD-RUSH YEARS. By <i>Georgia Willis Read</i>	260
LIFE, LABOR AND SOCIETY IN BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 1834-1852, AS REVEALED IN THE CORRESPONDENCE OF AN IMMIGRANT SLAVE OWNING FAMILY FROM NORTH CAROLINA. By <i>Lewis E. Atherton</i>	277
MISSOURI AND THE WAR. By <i>Dorothy Dysart Flynn</i>	305
MISSOURIANA.....	325
The Singing School.....	325
The Glory Is Upon Us—A Missouri Spring.....	330
Marriages Arranged This Side of Heaven.....	334
Missouri Miniatures—George Engelmann, Joseph Nash Mc- Dowell.....	338
Red-Letter Books Relating to Missouri— <i>Missouri, Day by Day</i> . Review by <i>Walter A. Ryle</i>	341
Missouri Scrapbook.....	344
HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.....	347
Members Active in Increasing Society's Membership.....	347
New Members of the Society, November 1943-January 1944....	348
Marking Historical Sites in St. Louis.....	350
Wanted: Missouri Directories.....	351
Weekly Feature Articles of the Society.....	351
Activities of County Historical Societies.....	352
Anniversaries.....	353
Monuments and Memorials.....	354
Notes.....	355
Historical Publications.....	357
Obituaries.....	361
MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS.....	365
Oh! Young Lochinvar Came Out of the West.....	365
She Stoops to Conquer.....	365
The Case of the Wagon Wheels.....	366
That Same Old Song!.....	366
Blackout's Over!.....	366

Contents—Continued.	Page
A Paul Bunyan Story from Missouri.....	367
Why Didn't We Hear Before?.....	367
Ye Olde Political Hornbook.....	368
Anchors Aweigh!.....	369
Missouri Historical Data in Magazines.....	372

Illustrations

THE SINGING SCHOOL. Cover design drawn by <i>William A. Knox</i> .	
See "The Singing School," page.....	325

THE MISSOURIAN AND TEN OF HIS OUT- STANDING REPRESENTATIVES

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER¹

French, Virginia, and Kentucky slave owners, North Carolina and Tennessee mountaineers, Germans, Irish, English, and Yankees form the majority of the stock from which sprang the Missourian.

The French, the first white men to settle in Missouri, composed almost exclusively the entire population until the last decade of the eighteenth century. Those Canadian trappers who meandered south and the fur traders who arrived by river or overland at the little river hamlet, named for St. Louis the good, left their mark on Missouri. Wherever the French lingered, their presence is echoed today by their language. Bonne Terre, the River Aux Vases, and Femme Osage recall the old pageantry of a nation that produced the Grand Monarch. The French peasant, never one to be too idle, soon had added to Missouri's first villages the earliest lead mines, salt works, and the feverish activity that accompanied the fur trade.

Between 1780 and 1804 the first noticeable influx of Americans began in the territory that is now Missouri. Pro-slavery doctrine became the political backbone of these early American settlements, for the settlers came from slaveholding states, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Some of them were people of wealth, who brought with them their slaves; others were small tradesmen and poorer classes from the hills. The wealthier group produced the early leaders of Missouri, pro-slavery leaders. The others gave greater numbers to the population which shaped Missouri's early destiny as a slave state.

After the Louisiana purchase the flood of Americans continued. In the beginning they still continued to be from the

¹FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER is the secretary and librarian of the State Historical Society and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*. This address was given November 12, 1943, before the members of the Historical association of Greater St. Louis in that city.

South, but a trickle from the middle states, Pennsylvania, and New York brought in other accents to mingle with the slower speech of the Southerner. Later this source increased in numbers and included many from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio as well, but the Southerner still overshadowed his neighbors in numbers. By the middle of the nineteenth century a new epoch in the population of Missouri was well on its way. Settlers were coming from the free states or from foreign countries, Germany, Ireland, Canada, England, and Scotland.

Even though Missouri's foreign born population today composes such a small portion of her total population, it is interesting to note the changing characteristics of that population. While in the earliest periods of her history, Germans, Irish, and English predominated, in recent years an increasing number of immigrants have come from Sweden, Poland, Switzerland, Italy, and Russia. After each national group has entered, the State has reflected part of each culture as it was absorbed in the life of the whole population.

But just what is this Missourian? Why is he as he is? Is the stock figure in the eyes of the nation his actual counterpart? Perhaps an investigation among his interests and prejudices may offer a little light.

The Missourian is tenacious but not reactionary. He will change but you must show him. He even invites proof. Missouri is no step-child, but the State has acquired almost more than her share of nicknames. The one most commonly accepted and the one most people know is the "Show Me State." Exactly where or when the phrase, "I'm from Missouri; you'll have to show me," originated no one knows. The story has been credited to various Rocky mountain mining camp episodes and to a Civil war incident.

One account is that in the summer of 1898, shortly after the opening of the Spanish-American war, some 60,000 soldiers were located in Chickamauga park near Chattanooga. Everyone who claimed to have a pass was told that the guard was from Missouri and had to be shown. Among these troops, the saying became current.

In August of that same year a coon song called "I'm From Missouri and You've Got to Show Me," with words by Lee Haney and music by Ned Wayburn, was copyrighted by F. A. Mills. In a paper-backed book called *Jael: And Other Rhymes*, published in 1898 by the Missouri poet Will Ward Mitchell, appears a verse entitled "Old Missouri" which closes:

. I'm from MISSOURI
and I guess you'll have to SHOW me.

These two, the coon song by Haney and Wayburn and the poem by Mitchell, both of 1898, are the earliest written mention of "Show Me" in connection with Missouri that I have yet found.

Rapidly following these instances came the speech by Congressman Willard D. Vandiver, then of Cape Girardeau county and later of Boone county, who served in Congress from 1897 to 1905. He used the phrase in a speech in Philadelphia in 1899. Wherever the phrase originated, however, it caught the public fancy and became a nationally accepted sobriquet portraying Missourians as demanders of proof.

So, scratch a Missourian and you will find a conservative. He conforms to custom and reveres tradition. He holds fast to the old and has faith in the tried. He is suspicious of the new and questions change, but his skepticism is tolerant rather than cynical. He seldom gives snap-judgment and he ignores panaceas. He is easy to get along with in controversy, but he reserves the right of independent judgment.

A century and a quarter of experience support the Missourian in his conservatism. He celebrated statehood in 1821 by playing with local rural credits. He tried it a year, lost a few thousand dollars, and went back to the old pastimes of thrift and labor. He never forgot the experience. In the twenties and thirties others tried to show him the blessing of wild cat banks and wild cat money. They failed. After thinking it over for two decades he founded one state bank which was nationally regarded as the "financial Gibraltar of the West."

In the thirties and forties the Missourian wanted railroads. He thought over the arguments for years and finally advanced state credit. He lost \$25,000,000, but he got his railroads. At one time he even owned all of the railroads in the State but he quickly returned them to private ownership. He could endure a burnt finger but he hesitated to risk a broken back.

The Missourian founded a public education system in the thirties, yet for decades his heart and money were in private schools. Finally he was shown that public schools were more than places where "the poor might be taught gratis." He began to question his old attitude of parsimony. Moreover, for the first time his state pride was hurt, too many states outranked him in education. Today, however, his State teachers association ranks second in membership, his city and rural schools have improved one hundred per cent in the last few years, and his universities and colleges have national standing.

In public roads the Missourian was equally conservative and retained a local, decentralized method of road building. He traveled over dirt roads in good weather and stayed at home the rest of the year. Yet, he seldom complained. The story is told that several years ago the tourists from only one state out of the forty-eight made no complaint about roads to the foresters in Yellowstone national park. Those travelers were from Missouri. A change came in 1920 when the Missourian voted \$60,000,000 in road bonds. Missouri now ranks high among the forty-eight states as a road builder. Only four other states exceeded it in improved road mileage in 1940, and it was ninth among the states in car registration.

Examples could be multiplied portraying this independent conservative. He has rarely given strong support to third parties, radicalism, or radical legislation. He keeps his political leaders in office, as Benton and Cockrell each remained for thirty years and Vest twenty-four years in the Senate, while Bland served for twenty-four years, and Champ Clark twenty-seven years in Congress.

Crowd a Missourian and you will find a fighter. He seldom initiates a fight and carries no chip on his shoulder.

He is poor material for the war propagandist; but once committed to combat he rejects compromise and scorns the defensive. "Missourians will go wherever their services are needed" was the reply of Senator Thomas H. Benton in 1837 to President Van Buren's question as to whether or not Missourians would go to Florida to fight the Seminole Indians.

The Missourian is a colonizer. Of every three native-born Missourians one lived outside the State in 1930. The United States census reports reveal that between 1850 and 1930 native Missourians ranked first or second in eight of the thirteen states of the Pacific coast, mountain area, and the southwest. Missouri's trappers and traders explored passes, discovered mountains, and revealed the sources of rivers. The great trails to Santa Fe and Oregon and their branches to Colorado, Utah, and California, and the navigable Missouri to the northwest, were his. The Overland stage and the Pony Express were his. He operated the steamboat and outfitted the schooner and pack train. He claimed and helped reclaim the West.

The part which Missourians have played in the political development of the western states is also indicated by the figures relating to the office of governor. Reference has been found to thirty Missourians who became governors in the thirteen states of the Pacific coast, southwest and the mountain area. In three of the states, Oregon, New Mexico, and Colorado, the first civil territorial governor was a Missourian. In Oklahoma the second territorial governor and one of Utah's territorial governors were Missourians. In Arizona, California, and Montana, the first state governors were Missourians as also was the second state governor of Nevada. Stephen F. Austin was a colonial governor of the first American colony in Texas. That state, according to Professor Barker, owes its position as an American commonwealth more completely to one man than any of the states except possibly Utah. "But without Austin there is no reason to believe that Texas would differ today from the Mexican states south of the Rio Grande." In fact, without Austin there would probably have been no Mexican war, for there would have been no extended American settlement of Texas, and hence no Ameri-

can Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona of today. The first woman governor of Wyoming was a native Missourian. In Idaho, there have been two Missouri governors and in Washington one.

The Missourian's record would not be complete without mention of the contributions by his leaders. A recital of these talents really covers the history of the State in peace and war. Perhaps, however, some idea of the value of these contributions may be obtained by selecting several of the outstanding representatives of the various interests of Missourians. Eliminating contemporary leaders I have accordingly chosen ten men who represent talented examples of the activities of our fellow Missourians. All of these men may not be the greatest the State has yet produced, but each is important not only for his talent or, perhaps in some cases, his genius, but also for the interest surrounding him as a man.

To select only ten eminent citizens of a state as prolific as Missouri is a task both easy and hard. One has no difficulty in finding ten names, the difficulty lies in selecting them. One is placed in the position of Mark Twain when he was asked his opinion of a compliment. The author replied that a compliment was never satisfying since the receiver of it always feels that so much more could so easily have been said.

The ten Missourians whom I have selected are men of national and international fame. All have had from one to a score of books written on their lives. Only two of the ten are native born Missourians, while only four received a college education and only one graduated from a university.

Standing foremost are Samuel Langhorne Clemens, Thomas Hart Benton, Eugene Field and Daniel Boone. They might well be called the "Big Four." Mark Twain had a volcanic effect on the literature of the nation. He is the greatest humorist and the most widely read man of letters America has produced. Thomas Hart Benton helped shape the destiny of the United States and remains the greatest statesman west of the Mississippi. Eugene Field, the "children's poet" in America, is Missouri's greatest verse-maker.

Daniel Boone whose fame is international, is the classic representative of the American pioneer.

The lives of these four men present both striking contrasts and similarities. From the birth of Boone in 1734 to the death of Mark Twain in 1910 their lives span 176 years, a period almost contemporaneous with that of the history of the State. A few relatively little known aspects of the lives of these men reflect some of their prejudices which are no less amusing than our own.

Boone, dying in his 86th year, lived the longest. Tradition has assigned a dish of sweet potatoes as the cause of his death, but 86 years would appear to offer sufficient cause to normal judges of the human body. Boone never used tobacco and was known for his temperance, possibly not even drinking whiskey. Yet, those who might assign his habits as proof of longevity could be reminded that the Boone family was long-lived. One of his brothers reached the age of 83, another 86, and a third 88; two sisters each died at 84, and another at 91. Contrary to the dictum of Shaw and other vegetarians, Boone lived healthily and happily for months on a diet consisting almost exclusively of meat.

Benton lived to the age of 76 and died of cancer of the stomach. Like Boone he did not use tobacco and was very temperate, seldom indulging in wine. Yet he was very proud of taking cold baths and of rasping his flesh with coarse, stiff-haired brushes.

Mark Twain was in his 75th year when he died of angina pectoris. In striking contrast to Boone and Benton, he was a drinker of beer, wine, and whiskey, although not intemperate, a heavy smoker of pipe and cigars, and a hearty but very temperate eater. He believed in medicine and surgery, dieting and fasting, and enjoyed keeping late hours and resting on his back.

Field died at the early age of 45. Dieticians gleefully assign coffee and apple pie as the cause of his earthly downfall. He had weak lungs, endured an attack of pneumonia, and died of heart failure. He was an inveterate smoker and could not break the habit, but he gave up the use of alcoholic liquors years before his death.

Boone was born in Pennsylvania of English and Welsh Quaker stock. He never affiliated with any church. Benton was born in the hill country of North Carolina of North Carolina-Virginia stock of English-Scotch descent and was reared an Episcopalian. Mark Twain was born in Florida, Missouri, of Virginia-Kentucky parentage of English descent. He never affiliated with any church and was an iconoclast in religion. Field was born in St. Louis of Vermont parentage, and was also a skeptic, although as in the case of Mark Twain some of his closest friends were ministers. It was said at the grave of Field, as it could have been said later at the grave of Mark Twain, that his creed was love, his religion kindness, and his church the brotherhood of man.

Benton has always been closely identified with Missouri, although during his thirty years as Missouri's United States senator, he resided only a few months each year in our State. Mark Twain's connection rests on his Missouri birth and boyhood and the native slant on life in several of his greatest books. His residence here however, embraced less than one-third of his life. He was a true cosmopolite, for aside from years spend abroad, he lived in Nevada, California, New York, and Connecticut. Eugene Field's Missouri leanings are perhaps slightly stronger. A native of St. Louis, he attended the University of Missouri where he left a heritage of traditions as a practical joker but neglected to secure a diploma. He did considerable journalistic work in St. Joseph, Kansas City, and St. Louis, and also traveled widely. He worked on Denver newspapers, lived a short time in London, and made his reputation as a writer in Chicago. Boone may be claimed by several states: Pennsylvania, that of his birth; North Carolina, where he spent nineteen years of his young manhood; Kentucky, in which he won renown as an Indian fighter for almost twenty years; West Virginia where he lived for about ten years; and Missouri, where he lived for twenty-one years of his old age.

These four men, who head Missouri's immortals, have other points in common. Only two had received scholastic training within the walls of a university, and neither graduated, yet all except Boone became men of liberal education and

scholarship. Boone had received only elementary instruction from his Quaker mother and sister. He could read and write and figure, but here his book knowledge stopped. Mark Twain who attended a village school never enjoyed it and did not graduate, yet before he died he had been anointed, crowned, and lettered by Oxford university and by Yale and Missouri universities in the United States. Benton and Field started out with much better equipment. The classical training that both received in college remained with them during their careers. Benton never tired of quoting the Greek and Latin authors, although his audiences did, while Field became a bibliophile to his wife's financial distress.

Each of the four has at least one book to his credit. Boone's claim is the weakest. His so-called autobiography is clearly the work *in toto* of another. Field has much writing but relatively few books to his score. Benton who wrote speeches by the hundreds and edited nearly a score of books relating to Congress is authoritative and, unfortunately, dry. Mark Twain wrote books without end of which some give promise of immortality.

Fiction and fable, myth and tradition, have joined hands with ignorance and inaccuracy to becloud the lives of these men. Benton perhaps, stands more accurately portrayed than any other. Yet, even appraisement of him is not infrequently based on his duels with Jackson and Lucas, or on his egotism and sarcasm.

Missouri's great statesman was a man of peculiar traits and often contradictory characteristics. He described himself as a "house lamb and a street lion," and certainly he was as devoted and kind to his family as he was belligerent and bitingly sarcastic in public life.

Benton was a large man, stately, with a commanding appearance which he always dramatized. His daily rides on a black horse through the streets of Washington were the talk of the town, and his walk was a flamboyant strut. A glance did not suffice for him; instead he turned on his heel to eye intently any object. His sense of personal dignity was tremendous for he, as well as his supporters, agreed that he had been born to command. Acutely conscious of his public

appearance he always wore certain styles of clothing—a high black silk neck-stock and double-breasted frock coat, varying the materials with the seasons.

Benton was particularly noted for his amazing memory. He was a stickler for facts and was always ready to correct other senators when they misquoted or misinterpreted. He likewise knew geography extraordinarily well and was not at all bashful in calling attention to errors of his colleagues. Master of invective in his debates, he did not hesitate to be bitterly and even cruelly personal. One of his outstanding traits, which has fostered many stories, was his egotism. He spoke of himself more often as "Benton," in the third person and apparently had no doubt that the whole nation thought of him as highly as he did himself. Proud of his ability to vanquish his senatorial opponents completely, he hesitated not at all to tell his constituents about it. He was positive in his convictions and apparently oblivious to the power of persuasion. Although he seemed always to remember an act against him, he showed an unflinching regard for his friends.

Among the significant characteristics of the man are his patriotism, integrity, and courage. He was the American Cato. "It was Benton's greatest foible that he came to think that he had originated nearly every important measure of American history. Bagehot remarks that Gibbon was unable to tell the difference between himself and the Roman Empire. Still less was Benton able to distinguish between himself and the United States." While his years in the Senate placed him among such contemporaries as Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, the "Senior Senator from Missouri" held his place among the best of them.

Missourians have always held him in great honor. The federal government in 1864 requested each state to select two of its outstanding citizens in order to have honorary statues of them placed in Statuary hall, Washington, D. C. Missouri after long deliberation chose in 1895 Thomas Hart Benton and Francis Preston Blair, Jr. The Benton statue was placed in the hall in 1899.

Boone as the subject of unrestricted eulogy is more largely the product of myth than of fact. Nearly a score of

biographies of Boone have been published. He leads all Missourians save one in this respect. He has been apotheosized as a superman and has been largely ignored for his actual qualities. He was not the first hunter in Kentucky; a number had preceded him. He was far from being the first white settler or the first American in Missouri. But he was an able pioneer and a very efficient Indian fighter, a man of poise and exceptional integrity, most lovable, and to whom life was tragic. As an agent of a land speculator in Kentucky, Boone performed his work but later lost its fruits due to the avarice of others and to his own lack of business foresight. Laden with debts, he followed his sons to Missouri and secured a large grant of land. He lost the grant, then had it returned to him by act of Congress, and in his old age paid his Kentucky debts in full, but was left penniless. His are the virtues of the early American—a willingness to help others but a scrupulous maintainence of his independence.

Boone died in Missouri while visiting his son Nathan. He was buried at Marthasville beside his wife but the remains of both were moved to Kentucky in 1845. He with Mark Twain stands enthroned in the Hall of Fame of New York university.

'Gene Field the man and Eugene Field the poet have become so unified before the public that not until recently has any attempt been made to separate and evaluate the author. The practical joker, gay companion and hail-fellow-well-met, has almost overshadowed this master of juvenile verse. Certainly he was such a master, for he stands today without a superior in this country in the field of children's rhymes and jingles. Although he could also write good prose and his translation of the *Odes* of Horace is highly regarded, like all prolific authors he wrote much trash. He is not in that isolated circle of America's four or five great literary artists: not a Poe, Whitman, or Mark Twain, but at his best he was an entertaining writer. Field has been honored since his death in many ways. Among the memorials to the poet is the shrine, containing a display of Fieldiana, in St. Louis, dedicated as the birthplace of Field and opened to the public

in 1936. Another is the Little Boy Blue statue erected in St. Joseph to commemorate his beloved childhood lyric.

Mark Twain as an American artist is without question the greatest sufferer at the hands of the public because of his conduct as a man. Not that he is unpopular, for even today he is a best seller and leads all Missourians in books written about him and his work, but people like to think of him as "the after-dinner comedian, the flaunter of white dress clothes, the public character, the national wag," and the droll entertainer and lecturer. Some remember him in pride or prejudice only as a funmaker, a cigar-smoking machine, a maker of oaths, a blasphemer, and an iconoclast of forms and standards. He is regarded usually either from the viewpoint of personal conduct or of funmaking. Here lies the literary tragedy of Mark Twain in his own land, a tragedy that began in the East when he was first kept under watch as a strange and wild western animal on the carefully clipped lawn of New England letters until, as in the case of Poe and Whitman, a foreign capital recognized and gave him standing. That tragedy is still being played on the platform of the American public when this giant is judged by his personal conduct or a ribald joke.

Here is genius, artistry, world-spirit, and ever soaring mastery. One critic, and he is a most competent one, says that Mark Twain "derived from Rabelais, Chaucer, the Elizabethans and Benvenuto, buccaneers of the literary high seas, loud laughers, law breakers, giants of a lordlier day . . . he wrote English as Michelangelo hacked marble, broadly, brutally, magnificently . . . he was utterly unconscious of the way he achieved his staggering effects." This is the man whom the New England dons frowned upon when he first made his appearance. "Some sneered at him as a feeble mountebank; others refused to discuss him at all; not one harbored the slightest suspicion that he was a man of genius, or even one leg of a man of genius." Yet time passes and opinions change; the literary world joined Missouri in commemorating, at Hannibal, the centennial anniversary of Clemens' birth. He died in Connecticut and was buried at Elmira, New York. His death caused a more universal regret than has followed the death of any other American man of

letters. Hannibal has done much to commemorate the life of Mark Twain, particularly the Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn monument placed at the foot of Cardiff hill.

The next three representatives are quite different in character from the "Big Four." They are men whose work has been fairly accurately appraised by historians. Their reputations and worth dovetail. Myth and legend have not grown up around them. These three selections include four men, since one selection is an historical twin, embracing two men who can be considered only in that light. These four men are Francis Preston Blair, Jr., James B. Eads, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The last two are Missouri's gemini.

Blair was a native of Kentucky. He came of good blood, of stock that produced such men as General Joseph O. Shelby, the colorful Confederate veteran, and B. Gratz Brown, the Liberal Republican governor, his own cousins. His brother, Montgomery Blair, served in Lincoln's cabinet. His father was a writer of ability, successful editor, skillful politician, and an intimate friend of Senator Benton and of Presidents Jackson and Lincoln. With such hereditary assets, favorable environment, and the advantage of a thorough education in the University of North Carolina, Princeton university, and the law school at Transylvania university, young Blair was equipped during his brief fifty-four years as an actor on life's stage to crowd off many rivals here in his adopted home.

Blair made few mistakes as a statesman. He was gifted with courage, foresight, adherence to big principles, personal magnetism, strong leadership, simplicity of mind, tenderness of heart, and an innate sense of justice. One cannot write the history of the ante bellum Democratic or Republican parties, the Civil war, or reconstruction in Missouri without considering Blair. He also served in the Mexican war, became a major general in the Civil war where Grant pronounced him one of the two ablest volunteer generals in the Federal army, served as State insurance commissioner, and sat in legislature, congress, and the U. S. senate.

Blair died in St. Louis and is buried in Bellefontaine cemetery. A statue to his memory stands in Forest Park,

erected by the people of Missouri. The State legislature presented to the United States government in 1899 the statue of Blair which stood for many years in Statuary hall in the national capitol at Washington, but in 1934 due to the overcrowding of the hall, was moved to the Hall of Columns in the capitol.

The life of James B. Eads seems to furnish an example of the contention that great men are born not made great. Although his schooling ceased on coming to St. Louis at the age of thirteen, he became one of the great civil and mechanical engineers of the country. He was honored at home and abroad by learned societies and was consulted by the technical advisors of foreign countries. His statue was placed with America's other distinguished citizens in the Hall of Fame of New York university. Like Mark Twain, he was born a genius and such barriers as poverty and lack of intramural education only called forth a spirit that grew more intrepid regardless of failure or success.

After a typical Horatio Alger boyhood, he rose to fame early. Born in Indiana of English-Irish descent, of poor parents, he peddled apples on the streets of St. Louis, clerked in a drygoods store, borrowed books of his employer and bought others with his savings, went to school a few short years, studied at home, and became clerk on a Mississippi river steamboat. Among his other accomplishments, he invented and patented a diving bell, raised sunken vessels more easily than experts, and constructed ironclad boats to save the Union faster than the ship builders. He organized a glass manufactory in St. Louis, the first west of the Ohio river, and built a bridge in St. Louis that was one of the wonders of its day. Contributing greatly to the value of St. Louis as a port, he made the Mississippi, one of the largest and most unruly rivers, scour out its own bed when other engineers had failed. Yet he still had time to invent scores of useful tools, write technical monographs, consult with other engineers, and travel widely.

In 1877, the University of Missouri conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., and in 1884 the British Society for the Encouragement of Art, Manufacture, and Commerce

awarded him the Albert Medal "as a token of their appreciation of the services you have rendered to the science of engineering." He was the first American to receive this award.

Perhaps America's greatest explorers are Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Their fame is one and rests upon their remarkable expedition from St. Louis to the northwest Pacific coast. The high qualities of leadership, discipline, courage, and scientific recording stamp their work in the annals of their country. Both became territorial governors of Missouri. Both were of Virginian birth and came of Revolutionary stock. Lewis was the better educated and had served as secretary to President Jefferson, the originator of the expedition. Clark was a younger brother of George Rogers Clark who by virtue of arms brought the old Northwest to the nation. With the almost ridiculous sum of \$2500 appropriated by Congress, Lewis and Clark performed a task that stands unrivalled on the pages of governmental accomplishments.

The last two individuals who represent other interests of our typical Missourian are Joseph Pulitzer and William Torrey Harris. Pulitzer achieved an international reputation in the field of journalism. He stands foremost in Missouri and rivals America's greatest leaders in this profession. Harris stands foremost in Missouri and ranks with any in America in his field, education.

To master a foreign language, become a power in politics and journalism in his adopted country, and win material success at the early age of thirty, are some of the achievements of Joseph Pulitzer. His beginning in life was auspicious for he was born of well-to-do parents in Mako, Hungary. His father was of Magyar-Jewish descent, and his mother an Austrian Catholic. However, he was an adventurous youth and early in 1864 at the age of sixteen set sail for Boston to join the Union army. When he arrived in the United States he was the typical immigrant who rises from rags to riches in the best American tradition without friends or money and unable to speak a word of English.

At the close of the Civil war Pulitzer came to St. Louis. For three years he engaged in various occupations, then became a newspaperman. The lanky, bespectacled reporter

soon became the butt of the good-natured jokes of his rival reporters, but when the energetic Pulitzer began to scoop his competitors with regularity, the editors of rival papers began to suggest to their men that instead of ridiculing the new reporter, they follow his example. In less than ten years this penniless immigrant became editor and part owner of the paper. He soon purchased the *Dispatch*, combined it with the *Post*, and from these two bankrupt sheets made the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* one of the best known national newspapers crusading for reform. While accomplishing this feat, he was active in politics, fought a duel and was one of the leading members in Missouri's constitutional convention of 1875.

Pulitzer's formative period in St. Louis was complete when he was thirty-five years old. St. Louis had taught him three things—the responsiveness of the people to a paper that fought their battles openly and untiringly, the prosperity such papers could count on, and the power of independence in politics. Pulitzer never allowed himself or his papers to become subservient to any political party; his newspaper was to be devoted to securing the public welfare and always ready to attack injustice.

Ever watchful for broader fields, he went to New York and purchased from Jay Gould another insolvent newspaper, *The World*. Again his resourcefulness developed a paper which held commanding position in the field of national journalism and produced almost fabulous profits, partially through his eagerness to adopt any new idea for added interest or entertainment for the reader.

So intense was his concentration that Pulitzer's health and eyesight failed rapidly. Nevertheless, while all the active forces of his personality survived in their vigor, he suffered untold impatience and discontent at his own physical limitations. He drew about him a number of secretaries whose business it was to read to him and keep him constantly informed, yet he remained forever unsatisfied.

In personal appearance, Pulitzer was striking: six feet, two and one-half inches in height, with a presence so commanding that he seemed even taller. The head was splendidly

modeled, the forehead high, the brow prominent and arched, the ears large, the nose long, and the mouth, almost concealed by the mustache, firm and thin-lipped. His chin, though firm, was small, and like other astute but similarly handicapped men, he permitted his beard to grow.

Before his death he founded the famous Pulitzer school of journalism of Columbia university in New York City. He perpetuated his name in one of the most competitive professions in founding two of America's greatest newspapers and in establishing an educational institution of international fame.

William Torrey Harris well typifies the average Missourian's interest in the practical aspect of education. A native of Connecticut and of English descent, he was well educated in the schools of New England and remained three terms in Yale university. Coming to St. Louis in 1857, he served for twenty-three years as teacher, principal, assistant superintendent, and superintendent of schools. Under his leadership, the St. Louis public school system attained highest national rank. Although he was no faddist, many changes were made during these years to expand the value and use of the public school system. He supported Susan E. Blow, another Missourian, when she wished to further the value of school for the small child by adopting the kindergarten. He introduced natural science into the public schools of the country and thereby broke the traditional academic attitude toward the school system. Education was now of and for life, not merely classical learning. As the first federal commissioner of education, he labored to establish education on a psychological basis and to bring into actual practice the most forward ideas of his time. With the problems of a two-language city, he devised for St. Louis the most successful method for teaching English and German in city schools. Intent on detail and cohesion, he worked out well organized courses of study and readjusted the school system from kindergarten to high school.

Harris was almost equally active and involved in philosophy. His early study of Plato led him into the depths of Hegelian philosophy, where, if quantity is any criterion, he

is said to have read Hegel's *Philosophy of History* sixteen times. Hegel's *Larger Logic* at that time had the reputation of being the least accessible of any book. In his pursuit of the ideas set forth by this German philosopher, Harris came under the influence of another Missourian, Henry C. Brockmeyer. Brockmeyer later became a powerful political leader in St. Louis and held the office of lieutenant governor of the State. He left a reputation among his contemporaries of having the deepest and broadest mind of any citizen in Missouri. In collaboration with this intellectual giant, Harris founded the Philosophical society of St. Louis, which later became the famed St. Louis movement. This organization attempted to interweave for American audiences Hegelian idealism into the prevailing materialism of the century. While at the head of the society, Harris began publishing in 1867 his internationally famed *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*. This was the first periodical of its kind in the world and in it such men as Howison, Peirce, Royce, Dewey, and James made their debut. It is one of the rarest publications ever issued in Missouri and a complete set is seldom to be obtained.

Harris was an extensive writer. A bibliography of his writings published in 1908 by the bureau of education numbered 479 separate works. Some of his contemporaries regarded his report on the correlation of school subjects, prepared in 1896, as "the greatest educational document ever produced in America."

Harris was particularly a force for the development of the educational system. He forwarded the cause of coeducation, preached the doctrine of the school as a social institution for upbuilding and cementing the best in society, and urged the establishment of colleges for training teachers. He also planned the system of classifying books in the St. Louis public library. Like Pulitzer, he was never satisfied but poured out his energy without regard for self.

Though Harris did not graduate from any of the institutions which he attended, Yale conferred upon him the degrees of M. A. and LL.D. He received an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Missouri and LL.D.s and Ph.D.s from

four other universities—Jena, Brown, Pennsylvania, and Princeton.

"Hardly any American Philosopher was more widely acclaimed in his own time; hardly any is so little read today. Yet he has an assured place in the history of American philosophy and education as one who labored successfully in part to emancipate both from provincialism." He won for himself national and international fame as an educator.

So what is the *Missourian*? Perhaps the stock figure enters, but the full measure of the man lies in his leaders. There are represented his failures and successes, his psychological quirks and individual genius. As Carlyle once said of England's great so may we repeat of our immortals: "The history of our country is found in the lives of noted men and women. Their characters formed the bulwark of our success as a nation, and their attainments have measured our progress."

After the delivery of this address it was suggested that several of the *Missourians* selected be excluded and others be added. A careful consideration of these suggestions has not, however, led me to drop any representative while some of the candidates who are contemporary cannot be added since living persons have been excluded. If an eleventh and a twelfth representative were chosen I should be inclined to favor the Missouri artist, George Caleb Bingham, and the Missouri Negro scientist, George Washington Carver. A galaxy of stars of high magnitude whose lustre also commands attention would include: Stephen F. Austin, Edward Bates, Richard Parks Bland, Susan E. Blow, Bishop Louis Guillaume Valentin Du Bourg, James Bridger, Robert S. Brookings, Kate Chopin, Norman Jay Colman, Alexander W. Doniphan, Mother Rose Philippine Duchesne, Kate Field, Jessie L. Gaynor, Ernest R. Kroeger, Lewis F. Linn, Charles Fletcher Marbut, Bishop Enoch Mather Marvin, William R. Nelson, Sterling Price, Henry Smith Pritchett, William Marion Reedy, James S. Rollins, Henry Shaw, the Reverend Father Pierre-Jean de Smet, William Jasper Spillman, Augustus Thomas, the Reverend Karl Ferdinand Wilhelm Walther, and Carl Wimar.

DISEASES, DRUGS, AND DOCTORS ON THE OREGON-CALIFORNIA TRAIL IN THE GOLD-RUSH YEARS

BY GEORGIA WILLIS READ¹

In 1849 and 1850 cholera was a mysterious as well as dread disease, for its cause was only to be guessed at and its treatment too often unavailing. As it flourished in epidemic form on the Oregon-California trail, it would be hard indeed to arrive at an estimate of the fatalities resulting. It is certain that if any company on the trail in these years suffered no losses from this cause, it was an exception to the rule.

Kimball Webster, resting near Fort Laramie, wrote July 15, 1849:

The cholera followed the immigration to near Fort Laramie, making sad ravages in very many companies Many have left their bones to bleach upon the great plains of Nebraska, with not even a stone to mark their resting place. Many, who one day have been in the enjoyment of perfect health, the next have been in their graves.²

On May 26 of the same year Major Osborne Cross, who accompanied the expedition of mounted riflemen from Fort Leavenworth to Oregon and whose diary is a well-known source of information on its march, commented: "the cholera continued to prevail among the emigrating parties in many instances [it] raged with such violence as to carry off nearly whole parties." Near the Big Vermillion he added: "It would be useless to attempt to enumerate the deaths that occurred among the emigrants. The graves along the road

¹GEORGIA WILLIS READ was born in New Brighton, Pennsylvania. After studying in Brunham school, Northampton, Massachusetts, and Smith college, she traveled widely in the United States and abroad. Since 1929 she has been assistant editor of the Columbia university press in New York. She has edited several volumes on western travel, the latest of which is *Gold Rush: The Journals, Drawings, and Other Papers of J. Goldsborough Bruff, Captain, Washington City and California Mining Association, April 2, 1849-July 20, 1851*. Ruth Gaines is the co-editor.

²Webster, Kimball, *The Gold Seekers of '49, A Personal Narrative of the Overland Trail and Adventures in California and Oregon from 1849 to 1854*, p. 59.

too plainly told us that the cholera was prevailing to an alarming extent." About the same time he made the melancholy report: "when we arose in the morning it was a question among us as to who might fall a victim to it [cholera] before another sun."³

Red men like whites died almost in their tracks. Stansbury, spending the Fourth of July in his camp near Ash Hollow in the valley of the Platte, observed a group of Sioux lodges across the river and was piqued by the absence of life or motion. With several of his men he crossed the river, here about a mile wide, only to find an encampment of the dead: ". . . in them we found the bodies of nine Sioux, laid out upon the ground, wrapped in their robes of buffalo-skin, with their saddles, spears, camp-kettles, and all their accoutrements." In a separate lodge lay the body of a young Indian girl, beautifully dressed, but like all the others had died of cholera. Shortly afterwards he visited two villages of Sioux, one with a population of about 250, many of whom were ill with cholera. He gave food, medicine, and encouragement to the sufferers but had to pass on.⁴

Some Indians were gold seekers, California-bound like the whites. One such party, a large one, was from the Cherokee nation under the leadership of Captain Lewis Evans, who opened the Cherokee trail from Fort Gibson north to Fort Bridger. Another band from the Cherokee nation was led by Dr. Jeter L. Thompson, a Cherokee Indian whose behavior on the march was a credit to the medical profession. Dr. Thompson and his fourteen fellow Cherokees elected to travel by the Independence route. Near the forks of the Platte this party was attacked by cholera. O. W. Lipe, a Cherokee who traveled with Captain Evans' company from the Cherokee nation, reached Salt Lake City and paused to rest before completing the journey to California. On August 15, 1849, he

³Cross, Osborne, "A Report in the Form of a Journal, to the Quartermaster General, of the March of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen to Oregon, from May 18 to October 5, 1849," *Report of the Quartermaster General, Part II*, A, 1850, pp. 133, 134.

⁴Stansbury, Howard, *Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, Including a Reconnoissance of a New Route Through the Rocky Mountains*, pp. 42-46.

wrote his wife: "You have probably heard of the fate of those Cherokees with Dr. Thompson; out of fifteen, nine died with cholera on the Platt[sic]." ⁸ Dr. Thompson himself was attacked, but ministered to his sick comrades. He survived and reached California in the fall of 1849. Cross apparently refers to this unfortunate group, though he does not mention Thompson by name:

On the right of the road, and not far distant, we passed the encampment of a party of Cherokees, who had broken up their party, which [practice] had become very general among the emigrants since leaving Fort Kearny. A few days ago it consisted of fourteen persons. Since yesterday six had died with the cholera, one was dying at the time they were visited, and the remainder were too ill to assist in burying the dead. Among the whole of this party there was but one man [Jeter Thompson] who really was able to render any assistance to the others. ⁹

A company of Wyandot Indians also traveled the overland route to California in 1849 from the Wyandot nation where cholera was a scourge in that year.

The year 1850 likewise saw an outbreak of cholera on the Oregon-California trail, and contemporaneous accounts of both emigrations agree as to the extent and devastating character of the attacks. In fact cholera has become so familiar a part of the picture of life on the trail during those two years that we have perhaps tended to lose sight of the fact that this scourge was not peculiar to the trail at this time, but was probably brought there by emigrants from many of the thirty states then comprising the union, from Virginia to Missouri, from Maine to Louisiana. Endemic in India, the third epidemic in the nineteenth century arose in 1846. This particular wave of cholera swept westward, reached America in 1847, and constituted a public health problem of major proportions. From New Orleans the following year, it began spreading its fatal tentacles over the Mississippi valley.

Cholera was dreaded everywhere as 1849 approached. *The New York Herald* on November 2, 1848, published on

⁸*Cherokee Advocate* (Tahlequah, Oklahoma), January 21, 1850.

⁹Cross, "Report of the March of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen to Oregon," p. 146.

the front page a column which was in the nature of a symposium on "The Cholera in the United States:"

The attention of the public is attracted to this scourge The municipal government of Washington city is the first to move officially, in the business of preparing for the reception of the disease. The councils of the city adopted resolutions last week, requesting the Board of Health to give general instructions on the subject, and to see that everything proper is done.

On December 18 of the same year a correspondent of the *Herald* in Seneca Falls, New York, sent in as a news item for the *California Herald*: "The gold fever runs ahead of the cholera, by tens of thousands, in this district."

So widely did cholera still prevail throughout the United States in 1849 that on July 3 of that year President Zachary Taylor designated August 3 a day of prayer:

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a People whose reliance has ever been in His Protection should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupation, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.⁷

Prayer was not only to stay the spread of the pestilence; it was also invoked, and by medical authority, to safeguard against individual attack.

The bacterial origin of the disease was not yet understood, and more than thirty years were to elapse before Robert Koch was to segregate the *cholerae vibrio* (1883) and to demonstrate its casual agency in this disorder. Diet, climate, drinking water (hard or soft), inappropriate clothing,

⁷*Daily National Intelligencer* (Washington, D. C.), July 4, 1849.

night air, evening mists, overindulgence in strong drink, almost everything in fact except the *cholerae vibrio*, was blamed for cholera in 1849. Doctors as well as laymen had their favorite theory.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston, best known today for his part in the early use of ether as an anesthetic by Dr. William Thomas G. Morton of Boston, held decided views on the subject. Dr. Jackson was a graduate of the Harvard medical school and also something of a chemist, but primarily he was a geologist (state geologist of Maine and author of *First Report on the Geology of the State of Maine*, 1837) and his approach to the problem of cholera, as perhaps we may also say his philosophy of life, was geologic.

The progress of the Asiatic cholera shows also that there is such a thing as medical geology, for the cities situated on limestone or tertiary soils have always suffered most severely from that scourge. I have repeatedly advised that on the occurrence of the cholera in this country, persons who might be fearful of that disease would find a safe refuge in the primary regions of New England . . . Take a map of the globe and trace the course of the Asiatic cholera, and then examine into the geological character on its track, and you will find that it is calcareous.⁸

There was a persistent feeling among emigrants on the trail that beans were responsible for attacks of cholera, and many companies discarded their stores not only to lighten their loads but as a precautionary health measure. Stansbury relates that the commanding officer of Fort Kearny (Bonneville at the time of Stansbury's visit) had forbidden the issue of beans at that post on account of the danger of cholera.⁹

In 1840 there was published in Louisville the first revised edition of a work entitled *Gunn's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend, in the Hours of Affliction, Pain, and Sickness. This Book Points Out, in Plain Language, free from Doctor's Terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the Latest and Most Approved Means Used in Their Cure, and is*

⁸New York Herald, November 2, 1848.

⁹Stansbury, *Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, Including a Reconnoissance of a New Route Through the Rocky Mountains*, p. 57.

Intended Expressly for the Benefit of Families. It Also Contains Descriptions of the Medicinal Roots and Herbs of the United States, and How They Are to Be Used in the Cure of Diseases. . . . (original edition, 1837). In 1844 a fourth revised and enlarged edition was issued in which the author declared that eleven editions (printings?) comprising a total of 100,000 copies had already been sold in the southern and western states. It is small wonder then that more than one emigrant wagon rolling westward in 1849 carried a copy of this *vade mecum* or selected prescriptions laboriously copied therefrom. Gunn's popularity continued for in 1870 the one-hundredth edition of his work appeared in Cincinnati.

In the chapter containing his history of the cholera which had its first outbreak in the nineteenth century in 1817, Gunn wrote:

This pestilence has swept from life one hundred and forty millions of the human race, according to the most authentic reports of interments, since August, 1817. . . . Yet the fact is, that all who are within the atmosphere of cholera are liable more or less to suffer from this complaint; but what are the real and physical causes that produce cholera is as yet very uncertain, even to those medical men who have had great experience in it. All that can be said is, that it is in the atmosphere; nor can any thing change the condition of the atmosphere which is so essentially connected with this disorder. . . . And all that can be said on the subject is, that it is owing to some unknown peculiarity of the atmosphere, something similar to that which gives rise to the ordinary fever and other complaints of the summer and autumnal months.¹⁰

After describing the predisposing causes and the treatment, as he understood them, Gunn concluded:

Suffer me to remind you of one important preventive in this epidemic: at all times and under all circumstances, to place a reliance upon Almighty God.¹¹

For an infectious disease spread by flies, by contaminated water, by infected soil, by contact with those undergoing an attack, by human carriers, by soiled clothes and other infected objects, the Oregon-California trail and its feeders,

¹⁰Gunn, John C., *Gunn's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend* . . . (fourth edition), pp. 216, 218, 231.

¹¹*Ibid.*, p. 233.

including the crowded vessels plying the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri rivers, afforded ideal breeding places. "We had scarcely left New-Orleans," wrote one gold seeker from Fort Smith in April 1849, "before the cholera was found on board." Seven died on this trip of the *Robert Morris*.¹² "Throughout the spring and early part of summer," Richard Edwards in his *Great West* wrote of St. Louis, "every boat coming from New Orleans was freighted with crowds of emigrants, and they, fatigued with a long voyage, and landing from crowded ships with their bodies in a debilitated state, were slaughtered in hecatombs by the dreadful pestilence."¹³ Major Cross in May 1849, declared: "It will not be out of place here to remark here that the cholera was not only in St. Louis, but had spread through every town on the Missouri river. In many instances [it] had raged with great violence on board several steamers, one of which, after losing nearly thirty passengers, was entirely abandoned and left tied to the shore."¹⁴

The strenuous life of the trail, the daily travel demanded of sick and well alike, the restricted diet, the hardships of various kinds doubly onerous to those unused to frontier life, must, we may reasonably assume, have lessened the resistance of the emigrants to this malady, the contaminating virus of which awaited them at camp site and wayside from the outset of their journey. Cholera dogged the riflemen's party under Major Cross from the Missouri to the Platte and up the banks of the latter where shortly above Fort Laramie it mysteriously disappeared.¹⁵

The disease reached California in the fall of 1850, but apparently not by the overland route. It broke out in San Francisco and Sacramento City in October of that year, and according to Logan writing from Sacramento October 29 and November 30, 1850, had been brought into the port of San

¹²New York Tribune, May 15, 1849. Letter from Thomas Armitage to C. C. Willets, Esq., of New Orleans, April 19, 1849.

¹³Edwards, Richard, and Hopewell, Menra, *Edward's Great West and Her Commercial Metropolis Embracing a General View of the West, and a Complete History of St. Louis* , p. 407.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 128.

¹⁵Cross, "Report of the March of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen to Oregon," p. 163.

Francisco by the steamer *Carolina*. The boat had arrived there October 7 and "was reported to have had on board during her passage twenty-two cases of cholera, of which number fourteen died. She was not quarantined." Several fatal cases soon occurred in San Francisco according to Logan, and the disease quickly spread to Sacramento where by the end of November according to his figures 364 persons out of a population of 6000 died. He estimates this was a mortality of about one in seventeen. Logan who served later in 1873 as president of the American medical association was practicing medicine in Sacramento in 1850. He was then already familiar with Asiatic cholera having lived through the Paris epidemic of 1832.¹⁶

As cholera ceased to harass the emigrants on their approach to the eastern Rocky mountain region, another mysterious malady awaited them. This, apparently indigenous to the region, was known in 1849 as "mountain fever." According to Dr. R. R. Parker, director of the Rocky mountain laboratory at Hamilton, Montana, operating under the United States public health service for the study of a group of infectious diseases which included the above, the term "mountain fever"

so far as one can judge, was used to cover a number of different diseases not then recognized as distinct entities. The designation likely included, among other diseases, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, but the one most frequently concerned appears to have been the tick-borne infection now known as Colorado tick fever. At present this occurs mostly in a strip of mountainous country extending from the eastern limits of the Rocky Mountain system in northern Colorado and southern Wyoming westward to include the Sierras in California.¹⁷

According to contemporaneous records of forty-niners, the same was true then almost a century ago. On August 15, 1849, O. W. Lipe of the Cherokee nation wrote in the letter to his wife from Salt Lake City: "Since we crossed the

¹⁶Logan, Thomas M., "Letters from California. Its Climate—Prevalent Diseases—State of the Medical Profession—Introduction of Cholera, etc.," *The New-York Journal of Medicine, and the Collateral Sciences*, Vol. XVI, n. s. VI (January-June 1851), Part IV, pp. 282-283, 421, 422.

¹⁷Letter from Dr. R. R. Parker to Miss Ruth Gaines, January 16, 1942, in the joint file of Miss Gaines and the author.

North Platt [sic], there has been much sickness in our company, the disease is *Mountain Fever*."¹⁸ The old crossing of the Platte was near the present Caspar, Wyoming, and in this vicinity the Laramie mountains, a fore chain of the Rockies, thrust up from the south.

Sporadic cases of mountain fever, like Lipe's, were reported in the year 1849 from the Platte crossing almost to the Sacramento river. Many an emigrant on the Lassen trail, thinking the last hard stretches of the overland journey practically behind him, found he had another unexpected difficulty, mountain fever, to reckon with. John H. Peoples, in charge of the government relief party under Major Daniel H. Rucker, for the aid of the emigrants on the Lassen route in the fall of 1849 left Lassen's Rancho sometime in September in pursuance of his duties. By the end of the month he had reached the mountainous terrain traversed by the Lassen trail in the vicinity of the Pitt and the Feather rivers. Reporting to Rucker on December 12, 1849, from Sacramento City he says:

Up to the 30th [of September] made good marches, and without aught happening worthy of record. On that day myself and three men contracted the mountain fever, and I sent two of the men back to the settlements, as they were unable to mount their horses. . . . [Several days later, in a region of hostile Indians] I was advised to move to an emigrant train for the security of my stock, but I was too weak to do so. The next morning, however, I made a forward movement, but before night was convinced that I would only delay my party by remaining with them; and having been kindly offered a place in Dr. Austin's wagon, and all the medical attention he could bestow, I started back on the morning of the 7th October, with the Washington City train, first having turned over the command of the party to E. H. Todd.¹⁹ . . . On the morning of the 16th of October, the mountain fever having been broken on me by the skill of Dr. Austin, I started back towards the mountains.²⁰

¹⁸*Cherokee Advocate* (Tahlequah, Oklahoma), January 21, 1850.

¹⁹This was the company of J. Goldsborough Bruff of Washington, D. C. See Georgia Willis Read and Ruth Gaines (eds.), *Gold Rush: The Journals, Drawings, and Other Papers of J. Goldsborough Bruff, Captain, Washington City and California Mining Association, April 2, 1849-July 20, 1851*, pp. 209, 214, 221, 223.

²⁰*Senate Executive Documents*, 31st Cong., 1st Sess., No. 52, pp. 117-118. The reports of Rucker and Peoples are contained in the correspondence of General Perisfor F. Smith.

Thus two and a half weeks at a critical stage of the relief operations were lost by Peoples because of mountain fever.

"Fevers of all kinds, diarrhoea, and rheumatism, are the plagues that most afflict travellers," wrote Sir Francis Galton in his *Art of Travel* in 1855.²¹ By travelers Sir Francis meant of course explorers in frontier or uninhabited countries. Having gained his travel experience not in our own great West, which at this period attracted adventurous men of means and education from various parts of the world, but on the African desert and veldt, he failed to mention that the most dread disease of all on the overland trail, cholera. Those he mentions, however, and others were intermittently present among emigrants from Missouri to California. Besides mountain fever, contemporary records mention camp fever, typhoid fever, typhus fever, bilious fever, dysentery, cholera morbus, gastro-enteritis, diarrhea, flux, and similar ailments. Changes in medical nomenclature as well as in the classification of diseases, together with incomplete descriptive data, make identification of many of these cases difficult, if not impossible, in modern terms, but there is small reason to doubt that such diseases were present on the trail in menacing frequency. Cases are also recorded of mumps, apoplexy, smallpox, phthisis, rheumatism, insanity and other maladies. Bruff records the case of a lady who claimed to have been cured of epileptic fits by the overland journey! The conditions of persons suffering from phthisis, perhaps the so-called "insipient" cases, sometimes appeared to show marked improvement as the journey progressed, doubtless because of the dry stimulating air and the constant sunshine. Yet some cases died from the too-strenuous regimen and the ever present, often alkaline, dust. Infant mortality, in proportion to the number of births on the trail was probably high, yet medical assistance must have helped to hold the death rate down.

If we consider cholera the first great health hazard of the trail and mountain fever geographically the second which the emigrant was likely to encounter, then undoubtedly

²¹Galton, Sir Francis, *The Art of Travel*, p. 167.

scurvy was the third and last of a trio of ills that filled many a grave on the California route, although the physical areas of susceptibility to mountain fever and scurvy overlapped. Scurvy of course is not a disease but a diet-deficiency ailment, now known to be due to the lack of vitamin C. Unlike cholera, the white man did not carry it with him, except potentially through the essential chemistry requirements of his own body, nor did any native agency act in its spread as did the ticks in the case of mountain fever.

Scurvy began to appear increasingly on the long march down the Humboldt when several months' basic diet of salt pork and flapjacks began to tell but reached its peak between the Humboldt and the Sacramento in the vicinity of the Sierra Nevada. In its earlier stages it was sometimes mistaken for rheumatism, as severe joint involvements, particularly of the legs, marked the condition, sufferers often being unable to walk. Scurvy is an ailment we seldom see nowadays, but let no one think the deaths were few or the disabilities slight in 1849 and 1850. Statistics for comparison are necessarily lacking, but we know that while cholera struck swiftly, scurvy killed its scores on scores and often maimed when it did not kill outright.

In 1848-49 miners suffered severely from scurvy in the California "diggings," where, oddly enough, life was conditioned by privations and hardships not unlike those of the Oregon-California trail—intense physical effort, exposure to weather, and diet deficiencies caused by the lack of fresh vegetables and fruits. Buffum, a first lieutenant in the New York regiment, went to the mines in the fall of 1848. The following March, while working his claim on the middle fork of the American river, he developed scurvy:

I was again dreaming of fortune and success, when my hopes were blasted by an attack of a terrible scourge that wrought destruction through the northern mines during the winter of 1848. I allude to the land scurvy. The exposed and unaccustomed life of two-thirds of the miners, and their entire subsistence upon salt meat, without any mixture of vegetable matter, had produced this disease, which was experienced more or less by at least one-half of the miners within my knowledge. Its symptoms and progress may not be uninteresting. It was first noticed in the "Dry Diggings," where, about the middle of February, many persons were rendered unable

to walk by swellings of the lower limbs, and severe pains in them. . . . So long as the circumstances which caused it continued, the disease made rapid progress. Many, who could obtain no vegetables, or vegetable acids, lingered out a miserable existence and died,—while others, fortunate enough to reach the settlements where potatoes and acids could be procured, recovered. I noticed its first attack upon myself by swelling and bleeding of the gums, which was followed by swelling of both legs below the knee, which rendered me unable to walk; and for three weeks I was laid up in my tent, obliged to feed upon the very articles that had caused the disease, and growing daily weaker, without any reasonable prospect of relief.²²

Buffum relates that his limbs turned black and his condition appeared hopeless, when the addition to his diet of wild beans, native to the region, restored him to health. The sad part is that a similar use of indigenous plants or trees possessing antiscorbutic properties would probably have saved many lives on the overland routes into California in the gold rush years. A decoction of the buds or tips of the spruce, fir, or pine trees, for instance, growing so prolifically in the mountainous regions traversed by the Lassen trail and passed unheeded by so many scurvy victims, or a liberal use of the wild grapes to be found in profusion in the same localities, would have corrected the vitamin deficiency of these sufferers and stayed or repaired the scurvy's ravages.

Bruff and a comrade, marooned in the Sierra in the winter of 1849-50 and subsisting for long periods on the tainted flesh of long-dead oxen, steeped the buds or tips of the nut pine, the infusion having an acid, lemon-like flavor. In his near starvation he also ate spermacetti candles and coffee grounds, the latter today proclaimed a source of fat and protein. The fact remains that, although suffering various ills, Bruff was untouched by scurvy under what would seem to be favorable conditions for its development.

But no such experiments were tried by scurvy sufferers on the trail, so far as we know. Stillman, a physician who reached California by sea in 1849, in October of that year visited Lassen's Rancho and, en route to the Feather river, met many incoming emigrants on the Lassen trail, ill with fevers and scurvy: "As we advanced, the number of the sick

²²Buffum, Edward Gould, *Six Months in the Gold Mines: From a Journal of Three Years' Residence in Upper and Lower California, 1847-8-9*, pp. 97-98.

increased, and at every watering-place were many unable to continue their journey or look after their cattle, and dependent upon those passing for water, whilst every wagon was encumbered with those unable to walk."²³

Rucker, named by General Persifor F. Smith to head the government relief in the fall of 1849, saw the last of the emigration brought into Lassen's Rancho by his aide, John H. Peoples, on November 26 of that year:

On the afternoon of the 26th [November, 1849], Mr. Peoples came in [to Lassen's Rancho], bringing the last of those whom he had left in the snow, where his mules died, and who were the last of the emigration. A more pitiable sight I had never before beheld. There were cripples from scurvy, and other diseases; women, prostrated by weakness, and children, who could not move a limb. In advance of the wagons were men mounted on mules, who had to be lifted on or off their animals, so entirely disabled had they become from the effect of survy.²⁴

This was on only one route into California and did not include the casualties from scurvy on the Carson and the Truckee. Nor did it take into account those graves on the Lassen trail, nameless or ephemerally labeled, of which Stillman wrote: "Little hillocks were common, with sticks planted in them on which were written in pencil the names of the deceased—all to be swept away by the first rain."²⁵

Such were the great groups of disorders which awaited the gold seekers on the Oregon-California trail in 1849-50. However, accidents, mostly due to careless handling of fire-arms, were likewise the cause of numerous deaths on the trail as wayside grave inscriptions and emigrants' diaries alike attest. Buffalo hunting east of the Rocky mountains, sometimes pursued by selected members of a company to bring in fresh meat, gave rise to mishaps often painful and annoying rather than fatal. The Missouri, the Platte, the Green, and other swift streams took toll of emigrants, especially of the

²³Stillman, Jacob Davis Babcock, "Observations on the Medical Topography and Diseases (Especially Diarrhoea) of the Sacramento Valley, California, During the Years 1849-50," *The New-York Journal of Medicine, and the Collateral Sciences*, Vol. XVII, n. s. VII (November 1851), p. 295.

²⁴*Senate Executive Documents*, 31st Cong., 1st Sess., No. 52, p. 139.

²⁵Stillman, Jacob D. B., "Seeking the Golden Fleece," *The Overland Monthly*, Vol. XI, No. 3 (September 1873), p. 233.

swimmers. Emigrants were sometimes killed by Indian arrows or so wounded as to require medical care. Cases are on record of the death and injury of sleeping emigrants, encamped at the base of some monarch of the forest in the Sierra Nevada. One such case occurred at Bruff's camp on the Lassen trail in the Sierra range. On the night of October 31, 1849, in a driving rainstorm, a voice was heard calling: "*Hallo, here! turn out and assist, a tree has fallen on a couple of tents, and killed and wounded several persons!*" Lanterns were lighted, ponchos and gum coats hastily pulled on, and the rescue began. Four persons were killed in this accident and several others injured.²⁶

There were accidents of another class, if accidents we may call them. These were fatal or crippling shooting affrays among the emigrants themselves, and often deliberate murders. The only law obtaining on the trail as it wound across through the plains and the Great Basin, at this time, was that exercised by the separate companies themselves by virtue of their corporate agreement drawn up to cover the journey. Since many, perhaps most, companies formally dissolved their bonds or disintegrated informally early on the journey, this restraining force was at a minimum. As one emigrant of 1850 wrote, understandably:

Having encamped last night with three additional wagons, we all started together this morning, and I hope we may continue so. Our new associates appear like upright men—men who would respect justice where there is no law.²⁷

Cases are on record, it is true, of punishment by company action for murder or attempted murder. Yet other murderers were allowed by their fellow travelers to continue unmolested.

Many physicians and surgeons crossed the plains in the years of 1849 and 1850. Practically every large company, organized to go overland to California in those years, and many a smaller band included one in its roster for its own protection. Medical ethics appear to have been scrupulously

²⁶Read and Gaines (eds.), *Gold Rush: Journals, Drawings, and Other Papers of J. G. Bruff* . . . , p. 251.

²⁷Smith, C. W., *Journal of a Trip to California Across the Continent from Weston, Mo., to Weber Creek, California, in the Summer of 1850*, pp. 28-29.

regarded, nor should we forget that the checkered pattern of life on the trail was marked by lay philanthropy perhaps far oftener than by violence. Contemporaneous records indicate that medical men were called on freely to treat their sick and injured fellow travelers and that they responded, as one would expect, willingly and without thought of reward. Even consultations were held in some cases of severe illness or injury, and traders and Indians, encountered on the trail, were treated as occasion arose. Caldwell at Devil's Gate on July 2, 1849, wrote in his diary: "I sold 25c worth of opium for the first time since I left the States, being too busy with the teams to attend much to sickness. I have made no charges for advice or medicine until this time."²⁸ Read near Scott's Bluff on June 5, 1850, wrote, "I was called back at noon to see a sick man, who was laboring under the most prominent symptoms of Cholera. Succeeded in affording relief."²⁹

George Gibbs, who traveled from Fort Leavenworth to Oregon with the mounted riflemen in 1849 and whose articles on his journey contain much of interest, noted on the Platte:

We passed a number of emigrant trains, some of which had now become old acquaintances. Two or three meetings constitute such on the prairie, and hearty salutations were exchanged as we went on. There are odd characters and odd vehicles among them too. Every profession and every class in society are represented, and every mode of conveyance . . . We even saw a Doctor's buggy, with a bell pull fastened to the hinder axle.³⁰

Many travelers on the plains carried a scanty store of remedies with them, and it must be said that among the medical profession and the laity alike great reliance was placed in general upon two things, opium and its derivatives, and calomel, including blue mass. Gunn declared, of the use of opium at that time, that without it, "it would be next to impossible for a physician to practice his profession with any considerable degree of success," and styled this drug "the

²⁸Read and Gaines (eds.), *Gold Rush: Journals, Drawings, and Other Papers of J. G. Bruff* . . . , p. 1256. The diary of T. G. (?) Caldwell of his trip to California was found in the Sierra range by Bruff and copied by him verbatim in his *Journal*.

²⁹Read, Georgia Willis (ed.), *A Pioneer of 1850, George Willis Read, 1819-1880*, p. 60.

³⁰*New York Journal of Commerce*, July 25, 1849.

monarch of medical powers, the soothing angel of moral and physical pain." Emetics and purges were also common, nor was the medicinal value of intoxicants overlooked. Medicines of all kinds were prized; travelers, finding their total loads too heavy and hoping to send back later for the goods, sometimes cached what they could no longer carry either in pits artlessly unmarked or artfully disguised to look like graves. Spare stores of medicines were sometimes buried in this way although the false graves were sometimes rifled. Caldwell, forced on the Lassen trail to reduce his load drastically, records September 4, 1849: "Having sent my medicine chest on, in a wagon, marked the Venturer, with my Castor-oil, salts, &c yesterday, we piled all the rest of our effects into one wagon, & started with 3 yoke oxen."³¹

The health cost of the overland journey was heavy for the price was paid by all whether they lived to reach California or died on the way.

We were exactly four months and twelve days in getting to the diggings [wrote Lovely Rogers, a Cherokee Indian, from the mines, on September 17, 1849]. We came through without any accident or trouble, but it was a laborious, toilsome business all the time. We came through about as soon as any parties that came the overland route. Those that came the northern route [Lassen Trail] are getting in. . . . Persons that came any of the overland routes will earn all the gold they make.³²

Stillman gives a doctor's view of the hardships awaiting those who reached California in the gold rush years:

The immigrants [on arrival in California] were exposed to all the hardships of a camp without the discipline of an army, and the comforts or conveniences which the foresight of a quartermaster provides, or the intelligence and care of a medical staff. Although they started from home with partial organization, very few of them held together after touching the auriferous earth. Each man was thrown upon his own resources.³³

And of the emigration of 1849 and the mortality it suffered shortly after reaching its goal, he says:

³¹Read and Gaines (eds.), *Gold Rush: Journals, Drawings, and Other Papers of J. G. Bruff* . . . , p. 1264.

³²*Cherokee Advocate* (Tahlequah, Oklahoma), January 6 [7], 1850.

³³Stillman, "Observations on the Medical Topography and Diseases (Especially Diarrhoea) of the Sacramento Valley, California, During the Years 1849-50," p. 298.

The emigration which took place from the United States to California, in the year subsequent to the discovery of gold in that country, will be remembered as one of the most remarkable events of this century. If we consider the character and number of the emigrants, the distance traversed, the hardships and privations endured, and the magnificent results attained, the event has no parallel in history. The number who arrived in California during the six months from the first July 1849, to 1st of January, 1850, was over 90,000; of these nearly 30,000 performed a voyage by sea of 17,000 miles, more than 60,000 crossed a wilderness of greater extent than the entire distance from the mouth of the Tagus to the eastern confines of Russia, over arid plains and rugged mountains. Of this number, it was roughly estimated that one-fifth had found graves within the first six months after their arrival.³⁴

Logan, writing from Sacramento City October 29, 1850, was appalled by the "deplorable mortality by one disease alone, diarrhoea," which he terms "*the* disease of California." As he saw it:

As to the causes which have induced this calamitous condition of health in California, we have only to reflect upon the great privation, fatigue, and exposure, which most of the immigrants, and particularly those who come across the plains, necessarily endure.³⁵

What Logan failed to take into account was the almost miraculous health-giving climate of California which he failed to appreciate. By virtue of it, generally speaking, these new citizens were healed of their physical ills and strengthened for struggles to come.

³⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 289-290.

³⁵*Ibid.*, p. 282.

**LIFE, LABOR AND SOCIETY IN BOONE
COUNTY, MISSOURI, 1834-1852, AS RE-
VEALED IN THE CORRESPONDENCE OF
AN IMMIGRANT SLAVE OWNING FAMILY
FROM NORTH CAROLINA.**

PART I

BY LEWIS E. ATHERTON¹

Our history in large part revolves around the movement of population westward and the settlement of the whole continental United States within three hundred years after the founding of the first American colony, one of the great folk movements of all times. This migration naturally resulted in the breakup of family groups, some preferring to remain in the older states and others to seek economic betterment farther west. Letters back home constituted the chief means of continuing family ties, and collections of these are to be found in the libraries of older states where they have been deposited by descendants of family members who did not move westward. Because they reflect the emigrant's nostalgia for his old home there is a poetic justification in their presence in the archives of older states, but in tone and content they are distinctly western. It is fortunate, therefore, that cheap processes of reproduction, such as photostating and micro-filming, are making them available to societies in states and communities in which they were originally written.

The Lenoir letters represent both the strength and weakness of such material. Family letters naturally contain much that is personal in nature and of interest only to those immediately concerned. Furthermore, descriptions of local conditions, while seemingly factual in nature, cannot always be

¹LEWIS E. ATHERTON, native Missourian, is an associate professor of history at the University of Missouri. A Guggenheim fellowship for the academic year, 1941-1942, for a study of the southern antebellum store and additional aid from the University of Missouri research council made it possible for Professor Atherton to examine economic material available in southern libraries. He has compiled other studies on the pioneer merchant and is a frequent contributor to historical journals.

taken literally. A desire to renew social intercourse with relatives and friends from the old home community led many a western settler to overstate the advantages of his new location. Walter R. Lenoir undoubtedly was pleased with Boone county in 1834, but there was an element of truth in the comment of one of his Tennessee relatives concerning his remarks about the new country. "Oh what a fine country. Lets go. But we can't start right off and may think that there is some inconveniences attending it. Likely there is, and we had as well consider a little on it before we start."² Reports often were inaccurate, too, because of lack of familiarity with a new location.

On the other hand, such correspondence touches the very heart of the process of westward migration. Here one will find the motives leading to settlement in newer areas. The Lenoirs did not achieve great wealth in Missouri, but their substantial economic prosperity justified them in using such terms as "poverty hill" and "piny ridge" to describe their former North Carolina home. Here, too, one will find the more personal record of what such changes meant in terms of homesickness and the drain of human energy in making adjustments to new environments. Immigrants were like travelers. They came with an eye to the new and unusual and naturally compared their new home to that which they had left. Educational, religious and economic conditions were judged in the light of what prevailed in the older states. The resulting

²Letter of William B. Lenoir of Lenoir's, Tennessee, July 11, 1835, to Thomas Lenoir at Fort Defiance, North Carolina, Southern Historical collection, University of North Carolina. The University of North Carolina has two sets of Lenoir papers: Lenoir No. I, 1753-1919, containing 10,000 items and 48 volumes; and Lenoir No. II, 1819-1912, containing 2244 items and 15 volumes. Only the Lenoir papers No. I seem to have pertinent material on Walter Raleigh Lenoir, who founded the Missouri branch of the family, and all citations to the North Carolina collection, therefore, are to the Lenoir No. I. Not all letters of the Missouri branch of the family are used in the present series of articles. The University of Tennessee library at Knoxville has a collection of Lenoir material, largely relating to the Tennessee Lenoirs in the post-Civil war period. One letter is reproduced here from this collection. The McClung room of the Lawson McGhee library at Knoxville has a collection of Lenoir records, mostly of the Tennessee branch of the family, covering a long period of time, and several letters relative to Walter Raleigh Lenoir of Missouri have been used from this collection.

A grant from the University of Missouri research council made it possible for the writer to edit the letters here reproduced.

comments offer a basis of comparison which the modern historian finds highly useful. Such correspondence also is invaluable as a supplement to newspaper material. Editors did not trouble themselves to describe local social and economic customs because their readers quite properly did not consider these as news. The immigrant often touched on such matters in his efforts to tell his relatives back home exactly what kind of society he had entered. Much that one is inclined to dismiss as of only family interest in such correspondence also has real significance. The long and almost leisurely sentence, the deeply religious note, the attempt to visualize the heavenly kingdom as a present and a concrete idea, and the occasional lapse into pure sentimentality in the Lenoir letters are all only separate threads of the personality of the period.

In 1940 Thomas Felix Hickerson published a genealogical history of the Lenoir family.³ Since the reader can easily locate the relationships among the Lenoirs and kindred families in this work, names in the letters here edited are identified only if such is necessary to clarify the meaning of the material. General William Lenoir, father of Walter Raleigh Lenoir who founded the Missouri branch of the family, built a home called "Fort Defiance" in the Yadkin river valley sometime in the 1780s, twenty miles west of the present Wilkesboro, North Carolina. Prominent in the political life of the state, he also prospered financially. His fifth child, Walter Raleigh Lenoir, was born at Fort Defiance in 1786 and resided in North Carolina until his removal to Boone county, Missouri in 1834. Walter's primary interest seems to have been farming, although his letters in 1830 before his removal to Missouri reveal his discontent over failure to prosper in that way. He obviously was well respected, serving as one of the justices in Wilkes county in 1831. For a time he lived in Wilkesboro where he was clerk of the court.⁴

A desire to better himself economically led to his removal to Missouri. At the time he owned a house and lot in Wilkes-

³Hickerson, Thomas Felix, *Happy Valley History and Genealogy*. The writer has relied heavily on this work for identification of the various members of the Lenoir family and for biographical material unavailable elsewhere.

⁴*Ibid.*, *Passim*.

boro, a "plantation," and at least one other tract of land. Failure to dispose of these on satisfactory terms was a source of worry, but he decided not to wait until he could close his business interests in North Carolina before setting out for the "Far West." Several years after his settlement in Boone county he was still complaining of being unable to sell his land holdings in North Carolina, and the \$3000 owing him from citizens of that state seems to have remained unpaid for an embarrassingly long period.⁵

On August 28, 1834, he held a public sale and shortly thereafter left for Missouri with his family, twenty-three slaves, eleven horses, two wagons, and two carryalls. The family settled some two miles northeast of Columbia, and the 360 acres of land which he purchased there remained the family residence until after the death of his wife in 1877. The family residence, Greenwood, a two-story brick home which Lenoir built in 1839 is still standing.

He achieved a fair measure of prosperity in Missouri. Land which he had bought for six dollars an acre shortly after his arrival was assessed at slightly more than seventeen in 1860, indicating the increase in land values in which he had shared.⁶ He found general farming to be the most profitable means of employing his money and land, but also seems to have raised small quantities of tobacco. The inventory of his estate in 1843 listed twenty-four sheep, twenty-three cows, nine calves, and eighty head of stock hogs. Nineteen slaves were also included, Lenoir perhaps having transferred some to his children before his death.⁷ Although the high prices offered tempted him at times to dispose of slaves, they obviously were not a burden to him. His widow still owned fourteen in 1860.⁸ Those who could not be employed profitably in general farming on the 360 acre farm were rented out to others in need of labor. As far as Lenoir's records indicate,

⁵Letter of Walter Raleigh Lenoir of Wilkesboro, North Carolina, August 19, 1834, to General William Lenoir at Fort Defiance, North Carolina, and subsequent comments in letters here reproduced. University of North Carolina collection.

⁶*Tax Book for 1860*, Boone county records, Courthouse, Columbia.

⁷Inventory of real and personal estate of W. R. Lenoir, November 27, 1843, Probate file 513, *Boone County Probate Court Records*, Columbia.

⁸*Tax Book for 1860*.

slaves could be used in limited numbers advantageously in general farming in Missouri, but at the same time were bringing sufficiently high prices in the market to induce owners to sell.

Lenoir was a Whig and a nationalist. He retained his interest in politics after his removal to Missouri but seems not to have sought office. He was a devout Christian, an advocate of temperance, and maintained a genuine interest in the advancement of his community. None the less, his modest disposition caused him to remain in the background. His attention was devoted largely to business affairs, but he gave personal and financial support to causes which interested him. Thus he subscribed one hundred dollars to the fund raised in Boone county to obtain the University of Missouri.⁹ His retiring disposition is reflected in the four line obituary in the *Columbia Missouri Statesman* of October 20, 1843, announcing his death the preceding Sunday—"an aged and respectable citizen."

Lenoir's career as a prosperous farmer, a Whig, and a slave-owner typified the political and economic position of many of the more substantial Missouri families of the period, and his children demonstrated the same social pattern in their careers and marriages. Two sons, William B. and Walter T., entered the practice of medicine, and the third, Slater E., continued the father's career as a wealthy Boone county farmer. Ann Eliza, the oldest daughter, married Boyle Jewell, a Columbia merchant. Julia Ellena, the second daughter, married the Reverend Samuel S. Church, pastor of the first Christian church in St. Louis in the early 1850s. Mira Caroline, the third daughter, married Francis T. Russell, Boone county lawyer, and the fourth daughter, Martha Louise, married Thomas A. Russell, who practiced law in Kansas City and St. Louis.¹⁰

⁹*History of Boone County, Missouri* . . . , p. 257.

¹⁰Walter Raleigh Lenoir was twice married, first to Elvira Bouchelle in 1815, and after her death to her sister, Evalina Bouchelle. He had two children by the first marriage, one of whom, Elvira, does not enter the story of the family after it came to Missouri. A son by this marriage, William Bouchelle Lenoir, accompanied the family to Missouri. Hickerson, *Happy Valley History and Genealogy*, p. 165, table opposite p. 158.

Propertied families, especially those owning valuable slaves, did not move west with the same abandon as the rank and file of settlers. Often some member of the family would make an exploratory trip to search out a good location before the final decision on a permanent location was made. This was true of the Lenoirs. A nephew of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, William A. Lenoir, made a western trip in the spring of 1833, on which he gave special attention to Missouri. He seems not to have ventured beyond the line of white settlement during his travels, but found the trip sufficiently enlivening none the less. He worried because he had to pass through St. Louis during a period of cholera, and also on some occasions felt unsafe while on the road. In a letter to his father from Missouri while on this trip he commented:

"I have been so far well received and kindly treated, with a very few exceptions; and have proceeded [sic] thus far without molestation although I have passed through some places where it is not considered safe to travel alone: In such places I generally make some pretence of poverty by enquiring [sic] what the fareiage [sic] is,—feigning to be tired, and wishing myself able to buy a horse & C. [carriage]."¹¹

William completed the journey in safety, however, and was sufficiently pleased with Boone county, Missouri, to make the trip through with his Uncle Walter in 1834, intending to settle permanently.

- I. Letter of William A. Lenoir, written from mouth of the Holston river in Tennessee, October 6, 1834, to Colonel Thomas Lenior at Fort Defiance, North Carolina.¹²

My Dear Father

I must begin this letter with an apology for not writing to you sooner, knowing what must be your anxiety to hear from us, and in order to make amends for my neglect as soon as possible, I commence by saying for Uncle Walter (to which we all subscribe) that we are in good health and fine spirits;

¹¹Letter of William A. Lenoir from Cooper county, Missouri, June 17, 1833, to Thomas Lenoir at Fort Defiance, North Carolina, University of North Carolina collection.

¹²Letter from University of North Carolina collection. This describes the first part of the trip to Missouri.

but we have indeed passed through a scene full of interest & difficulty and not unfraught with danger, we have a great deal of rain wind & muddy roads, the second night after we left the warm-springs, we had our tents blown down in the rain; a large limb of a tree blew off and just brushed the wheels of Uncle Walter's Carryall with aunt & the children in it, and uncle had two sick horses at the same time The river was deep & swift in some parts of the road, boys obliged to wade, as there was no good way to get round the cliffs; For my own part I get along remarkable [sic] well so-far except a craving appetite which will not be satisfied, and has caused a very perceptible swelling in my cheeks and other parts; Violet complains a little of headache, Jackson of his ancles [sic], the child a little fretful from cutting teeth; together with the bustle of the camp, and trudging [sic] through the mud and rain and assisting the children, has left me very [sic] little time for reflection [sic] or repose; During the first three days and nights after I left the Quarter I suppose I slept about 2 or 3 hours, but feel none the worse for it but notwithstanding that mortal enemy of man's peace *Care*, has thrown the shadow of one of his feathers over me, I am yet contented and regard not the difficulty of moving so long as we can all keep well; Aunt seems to stand the trip remarkably well, Uncle and the children walk a great deal even in bad weather when it does not rain too hard; I know you would be pleased with *cous Caro*.¹³ as I call her, dancing and singing as she goes, sometimes cracking walnuts, gathering persimmons, wading creeks and occasionally driving the waggon [sic] but never interely [sic] idle unless asleep

- II. Letter of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Boone county, Missouri, November 26, 1834, to his brother, William B. Lenoir at Lenoir's, Tennessee.¹⁴

After a long and fatiguing [sic] Journey I have located myself for the present about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. East of Columbia on a rich and fertile tract of land 320 acres (a half Section) about 40 acres of which is under cultivation with tolerable

¹³The references to Violet, Jackson, the child, and "cous Caro." are apparently to the slaves which William A. Lenoir was bringing with him.

¹⁴Letter from University of North Carolina collection.

comfortable cabbins [sic] and other necessary buildings.¹⁵ I have leased the place for one year and am to give two barrels of Corn or \$1.50 pr [sic] acre for the improved land. I have an exelent [sic] spring convenient and a plenty of stock water, & there are three grist mills, a saw mill and a first rate school within one mile and a half, and a meeting house within a half mile of this place, and am surrounded & in the midst of a dense poppulation [sic] approaching the nearest to an equality & I think the most hospital [hospitable] & kind people that I ever happened amongst during life,¹⁶ they all own valuable lands and a few slaves, and possess good natural minds and tolerably well improved, and further they are temperate and moral—I expect you wish to know how I intend to employ my force while at this small farm. My plan is this, to hire out 9 or 10 negroes which can be done without difficulty immediately in this settlement, fellows at \$100 pr [sic] Year and boys and girls in proportion, In adopting this course I will have less care on my mind and can have more time to explore the country dureing [sic] the next season. The lawful Interest on money in this State is 10 Pr. [sic] Cent.¹⁷ —There are several tracts of land in this Settlement for sale & suppose from what I can learn that land from 2 to four miles of Columbia with small improvements is worth from six to eight dollars but as to this particular I am not able to give a correct account. But this much may be said that the lands near and round about Columbia are equal or nearly so, to any in the State—I came to this place eight days ago and so far myself & family are

¹⁵Lenoir purchased this land for a home. It is located in Columbia township and the house which Lenoir built in 1839 is occupied by the Fuqua family at the present time.

¹⁶The writer has been unable to identify any of the mills. Columbia township had possessed mills for several years, however. *History of Boone County*, p. 736. The meeting house was Bear Creek church, a Christian denomination. *Ibid.*, pp. 741-742. Judge North Todd Gentry, a native of Boone county and familiar with the history of the Lenoir community, identifies the school as the Bear Creek academy. It was of course a subscription school at the date mentioned. See Phillips, Claude A., *A History of Education in Missouri*, pp. 8-10, for a brief account of public education at the time.

¹⁷This was modified by an act approved December 11, 1834, setting the legal rate at six per cent unless a rate as high as ten per cent was specified in a contract at the time a loan was negotiated. Thus ten per cent remained a legal rate by agreement only. *Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri . . .*, 1835, pp. 333-334.

well reconciled [sic] & entirely satisfied with our new home, my family has formed acquaintance [sic] with two or 3 very worthy & respectable families with whom [sic] they are highly pleased. We are all well & hope that we will do well;

As soon as I have an opportunity of knowing more of this country you will here [sic] from me again

- III. Letter of Mrs. Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Boone county, Missouri, February 16, 1835, to Miss Eliza Mira Lenoir at Fort Defiance, North Carolina.¹⁸

My dear Sister,

You have long since I hope herd [sic] of our safe landing in this much talked of Missourie [sic], and all in good health—our journey was truly a pleasant and improving one in fact I dont know that I had to complain at any time of much fatigue. the small children were some little trouble before we reached Brother Williams—there we rested three days and quite pleasantly in the society of all the children and grandchildren. I thought I had seen a goodly number collected of the name at the Fort [Fort Defiance, North Carolina], but it far exceeded it there surely Brother B. and Sister Betsey [sic] are blessed in having raised such a family all happy to see each other so—and the children peculiarly blessed in having Parents whose happiness it is to add to theirs and all that around them.¹⁹ You cannot wonder at the sorrow of taking leave perhaps I felt it more keenly as it was the last link of our much beloved friends, then to have the wide world and strangers before us—when I think of the kind friends we have left it is most too great a sacrifice to be reconciled to for the sake of a little more of this worlds goods. Brother B. looks much broke, rode several miles with us. Cousin Avery went to Kingston with a carry-all loaded with provisions enough to last a week. it seemed like we had again left the good old Fort. O, when shall I enjoy the society of any one member of that happy valley again. Vain thought indeed,

¹⁸Letter from the University of North Carolina collection. It is printed in Hickerson in full, pp. 111-113.

¹⁹The references are to the family of William Ballard Lenoir of Lenoir, Tennessee, with whom the emigrants visited while on their way to Missouri.

ever to expect it of the most of them. it would be a pleasure to see any of those beautiful mountains—which I have always looked on with delight. Yes Mira 1 [sic] sight of Ripshin if it were possible now, would be joy inexpressible but as it is my fate to leave all the charms and society of my native State, I will cherish the remembrance with more delight and hope it will always remain as fresh in this bosom as it now does, untill [sic] it ceases to beat.²⁰

I know you have often wondered with the rest of our friends how we made out on so long a journey—with the exception of five or six nights we were always very comfortable in our tents—if it looked like being bad weather we were always fortunate enough to get to a house, and three times into Meeting houses, would stop in time to have a good fire. the children would be so glad to stop. would soon begin to play—and we would talk of all we had left behind, or, on the occurrences [sic] of the day, untill [sic] supper—then if you could only have taken a peep at the girls and me fixing our beds and getting to bed in our small house you must have laughed harty [sic]. when all down looked like so many cats and kittens around a fire side. I was always the last and often reminded of you—had more difficulty in getting the bed to my notion than was usual with me, and strange to say, when this accomplished—I would very soon be lost in a sweet sleep with the rest—I could write a little volume on the curiosities and changes of the country as we passed, the elegant farms, the beautiful and flourishing towns & villages but as I wish to say much must be brief in my descriptions. Through what's called the barrens of Kentucky are some rich and most desirable farms²¹—but expect from accounts Illinois must be the garden spot of these U. States—some of the Prairies present the most beautiful prospect you can imagine—the third one

²⁰The Yadkin river valley from which the family had started is in the piedmont region of western North Carolina. The valley is bounded on the north by the foothills of the Blue Ridge and on the south by the Brushy mountains. Hickerson, *Happy Valley History and Genealogy*, p. 1.

²¹The barrens of Kentucky are in south central Kentucky, just above the Tennessee line. The word "barrens" was commonly applied to prairies at the time. Collins says Barren county, Kentucky, was named after the *barrens* or *prairies* which abounded in the region. Collins, Lewis, *History of Kentucky* . . . , Vol. II, p. 43.

we came to,—3 miles over, had more than two hundred families situated around its edge the farms looked like so many gardens the grain fields looked charming—other Prairies of 5-10 and 20 miles across—when we came to the American bottom it was one extensive plain further than the eye could discern distinctly—black and rich as could be—with ponds formed by the black water of the Mississippi River a mile in length—with thousands of wild geese and duck in them, it is settled entirely with French people²²—I wish indeed I possessed the talent of description, so I might represent the scenery to you just as it really was, on arriving at the bank of this great River. Never having seen a city the sight was indeed splendid.²³ A dozen elegant steam boats at anchor then the handsome Ferry boat that crosses this beautiful sheet of water every fifteen minutes.²⁴ I stood and gazed with admiration and wished that you and others of my friends had been with us, the illumination of the city at night was grand—we herd [sic] a band of music from some of the steam boats—playing "*Strike the Cymbal*" [sic], &c²⁵ the distance nearly a mile across we camped here two days on the bank of this great river—half the stream is clear the west side very muddy—it is as distinct to view as if a line had been drawn we got bread from the bakers ship—enough for us two meals for 12½ cents²⁶—went over and looked at the principal curiosities

²²The American bottom was in Illinois across from St. Louis. French settlements appeared there quite early. See Flagg, Edmund, *The Far West* in Thwaites, Reuben G., (ed.), *Early Western Travels*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 106n, 106-107.

²³The city was St. Louis. The population increased from 5852 in 1830 to 16,469 in 1840. Scharf, J. Thomas, *History of St. Louis City and County* Vol. II, p. 1013.

²⁴The ferry from St. Louis to the Illinois shore had run for many years. In 1832 the steam ferryboat *Ozark* was added and others of the same type were soon in operation. *Ibid.*, p. 1071.

²⁵"*Strike the Cymbal*," a martial-religious song written by "Pucitta," apparently had a long period of popularity. The tune and words appear in the *Franklin Square Song Collection*, No. 3, p. 141. Colles, H. C., (ed.), *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, Vol. IV, p. 284, lists Vincenzo Pucitta (1778-1861), an Italian operatic composer. Possibly the American version of the song is from his works.

²⁶The shortage of small coins of American nomenclature caused the continued usage of the Spanish silver dollar and its fractional parts. It was divided into eighths or bits of 12½ cents each instead of employing the American decimal system or tenths. Thus the purchase was made at one Spanish bit. This terminology was common in newspaper advertisements, mercantile records, and other business records almost to the eve of the Civil war.

of the city—went on board of the Lady Marshal a splendid steam boat richly furnished—Among the towering steeples [sic]—the elegant buildings—the Cathedrel [sic] is the most superb building—it would take too much paper to explain all the beauty and elegance of the galleries, pews—alter [sic] where incense [sic] is burning day and night. Bishops chair and pulpit are Mahogany cushioned with Crimson silk velvet festooned with gold cord and tassels—the scripture paintings are beautiful, some transparent painting over the alter [sic]—Window curtains transparent paintings most elegant. I forgot the golden candlesticks on the alter [sic] with candles a yard high—and six large glass chandeliers that hung from the arch of stoco [sic] work above—the out side is rough cast with many ornaments over the doors and windows handsomely constructed.²⁷

You have herd [sic] what a kind reception we met with from a few of the most respectable citizens on arriving in Columbia they visited us smoaked [sic] and dirty as we were at our tents and would have us visit them. I must ever respect a Mrs. Lamm—who paid us every attention. On Ann Eliza's account invited Miss Tate (Mr Finley's niece) and several other girls the evening we spent with her—on our leaving the place she sent at least 15 pounds of pork & a great lump of sausage meat—this was truly gratifying to meet with such kindness from strangers. The teachers of both schools here are highly spoken of—Mr. Miller delivered an address, on taking charge of the College, since we came—which all are delighted with.²⁸ All the people dress well and very fashionable—the most carry it to an extreme surcassion [sic] is all that is worn at this season²⁹—with large capes of

²⁷This Catholic cathedral was consecrated October 26, 1834. Mrs. Lenoir thus saw it shortly after its completion. Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County* Vol. II, p. 1652.

²⁸Columbia college, a boys' school, opened in the fall of 1834 with Thomas Miller in charge. His inaugural address was printed in full in the *Missouri Intelligencer* (Columbia), beginning with the issue of December 13, 1834. The same issue contains an advertisement of the school. The school closed in 1838 when it was believed that the University of Missouri would be established and supplant it. *History of Boone County* pp. 221-225. Columbia Female academy grew out of a citizen's meeting in 1833. Miss Lucy Ann Wales was in charge until 1840. *Ibid.*, pp. 226-229.

²⁹The cloth probably was circassian, a woolen and cotton cloth of diagonal weave.

various shapes trimmed [sic] with black cord or braid—belts made of braid—small tassels hang round the lower edge—tyed [sic] to one side with large tassels hanging down quite low—the belts are becoming to some silk and Tuskin [sic] straw bonnets.³⁰ The Columbians had many balls & parties about Christmas & new years, our girls were ticketed to some, but I thought home suited them best. the children have all grown surprisingly. A. E. [Ann Eliza] is quite as tall as I am Julia has grown the least—Caroline has no clothes she can wear hardly—Walter is quite tall—Louisa goes by the name of chub she is so fat little Slater is arriving at an interesting period—begins to tell his wants—Elvira and William are fat, you never seen [sic] Mr Lenoirs cheeks so full, since he was married first. I have not complained of pains in my limbs so much as heretofore. The winter has been pleasant as any in N. C. untill [sic] the first of this month, then a deep snow fell and I never felt such extreme cold before—Ladies and gentlemen are wrapped up in cloaks, fur caps and over-coats—sleighing from house to house not seeming to mind the cold, looking as fat & rosy as you ever seen [sic] folks.

My particular objection to this country, is, we have no beautiful clear running streams of water like there is [sic] in N. C. not many running springs in fact the cistern water is the best they can get in this country—higher up in the country I am told there is [sic] many good springs. I believe every sort of vegetable [sic] grows well—sweet Potatoes our neighbours tell us does [sic] very well—the north side of the Missouri river dont produce many apples or peaches.³¹ I brought one of the apples Cousin Mira Davenport sent to us the day we left the Fort—it was divided among us all Saturday last—I have preserved the seed & the girls scraped the skin, and put it up among their little keep sakes.

³⁰Tuscan in hat making may refer to any of various plaits, as leghorn, made from punta. The term is still in use.

³¹Water was scarce in Boone county only in the sense that time and expense were involved in sinking wells. Fruit trees often were neglected in the first years of settlement. Nurseries were coming into existence in this period in Boone county, however. See advertisement of Reuben Hatten in *Missouri Intelligencer*, February 7, 1835, for example.

This is quite pleasant place we have rented and among good kind neighbours—upward of 40 within two miles around us—some in sight—3 families who have sent us many things which were quite acceptable. we have made from the sugar trees that are close around the house 10 pounds of sugar one day—which is as white and lovely as the N. Orleans sugar³²—and some molasses which the family much prefer to any we buy.

There is a specious [species] of the Parrot here, that fly in droves—a most beautiful [bird] they are not so large but their plumage brighter—we intend getting some to tame; if you can ketch [sic] one and handle it some it will not leave you.³³

Cousin William is fat and healthy—has his negroes hired out—sends his love to you Sister Louisa and all the rest, him [sic] and Ensor came to my window last night and played Govr. Millers March on the Flute and violin.³⁴ I thought it was the sweetest music I ever herd [sic]—they often spend the evening in this way My dear Sister this sheet will not admit much more to be said & perhaps all that has been said could have been couched in less words but recollect it is the only mode we ever expect to have of conversing—therefore wish to speak freely & without reserve. Oh Mira this sentence has produced a serious pause and a most lamentable idear [sic]—but must reluctantly acknowledge its truth—a separation from friends that I dearly love has proven to be my fate—but enough—you must conjecture my feelings—

³²William J. Ridgeway, judge of the probate court of Boone county, reports that maple sugar is still made in small quantities in the old Lenoir neighborhood, although the groves of hard maple have largely disappeared.

³³This was the Louisiana paroquet. It was quite common in Missouri as late as the Civil war period. See Otto Widmann, "A Preliminary Catalog of the Birds of Missouri," *Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis*, Vol. XVII, No. 1, pp. 113-116.

³⁴The writer has been unable to find a reference to "Governor Miller's March" in any of the standard references and sources on musical history. John Miller, governor of Missouri from 1825 to 1832, had been a colonel in the United States army when he came to Missouri and was instrumental in building up the Missouri militia while governor. *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. XII, pp. 628-629. Perhaps the March was composed in his honor by some Missouri admirer. If so, it would have considerable interest because of its connection with the development of Missouri's militia.

& if there is a sympathising [sic] tear that is disposed to flow—dont restrain it, for it seems to me only in sincere sympathy alone will give relief—to give my love to friends seems too short a message—but do give it ten fold to dear Sister Polly who I think I yet see walking slowly around her fence looking after us, likewise dear Sister Nancy standing in her little porch ketching [sic] the last glimse [sic] and dear Sister Louisa with all the girls taking the last look . . .

S. E. Lenoir

- IV. Letter of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Boone county, Missouri, March 30, 1835, to William B. Lenoir at Lenoir's, Tennessee.³⁵

Dear Brother

It is expected that Ensor Bouchell [Bouchelle] will call at your house on his return to N. Ca and for the present, will refer you to him, for information relative to this Country . . . however I will add one or two general remarks the lands are fertile and productive, consequently does not require as much labour to make a competency for family consumption [sic], from this circumstance we have many lazy people here, and, I think may add extravagant [sic], and indebt [sic]; The Legislature failed to establish a bank in this State during the last session, and I think the time not distant, that for the want of a circulating medium that land and all other property will be reduced in price, at this time there is no other money known here but silver & U. States paper, and when neither of those can be had in some States there will be a check to emigration and the advantages derived from that score, much money is circulated here by emigrants.³⁶

Missouri like all other Countries has its advantages & disadvantages but upon the whole, I will again tell you, that

³⁵Letter from Lawson McGhee Lenoir collection, Knoxville, Tennessee.

³⁶Missouri's experience with banks at an earlier period caused the State to be somewhat conservative in chartering state banks. The subject was debated widely in papers in the early 1830s and several bank bills were discussed by the legislature mentioned by Lenoir. His argument for banks appeared in newspapers at the time. Cable, John R., *The Bank of the State of Missouri*, pp. 116-117. The Bank of the State of Missouri was chartered in 1837. *Ibid.*, *passim*.

me [sic] and family are highly pleased with our move; This State must rival and *go a head* the larger portion of its confederates in wealth literature [sic] and science. Education will be encouraged it is a poppular [sic] theme, and we possess the means to cherish it, Several Colledges [sic] has [sic] been erected lately in the State, The Profesor [sic] at Columbia [Miller] would do honour to any institution of the kind. I intended to have sent his inaugural address to you pr [per] Ensor but forgot it. My family continues to enjoy good health,—I am now done with the better part and will give you a scetch [sic], not so pleasant.

Will you believe me when I tell you that Wm. A. Lenoir expects to start with his negroes about the 20th Apr. for N. Ca again, it is true; and it is not because he is dissatisfied with the Country, but because he has lost confidence in himself as to capability in managing his money & property to an advantage.

During the winter his spirits was [sic] much depressed which was accompanied by a headache and I could scarcely excite him to action. I have advised him as well as I knew how and was for a long time much opposed to his going back, but I am done, he must take his own course; could I influence him to stay and he should be unsuccessfull [sic] I would reflect on myself as I do believe he is not as well calculated to get along (as the saying is) as well as some others that have not half as much sense. William is rather thoughtless, and has not been taught one of the most usefull [sic] lessons (to wit) strict attention & application to business, his singular manners & common deportment, is such, that he will not *in any short time* become poppular [sic] among these Missourians and I think he is very deficient in the knowledge of man kind.

It would be a great satisfaction to me if he would continue here and do well, and I know that Brother Thos. & Louisa would rather he would remain here & do well & never see him more than for him to return home under existing circumstances,—I thought it well to apprise you of Williams inten-

tion that you might not be suprised [sic] when you saw him; he has wrote [sic] to his father³⁷

V. Letter of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Boone county, Missouri, May 20, 1835, to William B. Lenoir at Lenoir's, Tennessee.³⁸

Brother William

Myself & family still continue to enjoy uninterrupted [sic] good health since we left N. Ca & I do still believe that this settlement is as healthy as any other whatever. The hire of my negroes from the first of March until November will average fifty dollars pr. [sic] month. I have six fellows hired out now and expect to hire another next week and all within a mile & a half of home, and calculate on making more corn with the balance of my force than I ever made in one season in N. C.

Ann Eliza and Julia are going to School in Columbia to a first rate tutoress (Miss Wales)³⁹ Caroline & Walter are going to a country school close by home.—I have not purchased land yet neither is there a probability of my do [doing] so at this time, there are a great many tracts for sale in this County, but the price quantity [sic] quality situation &c &c can not as yet, be centered on any one tract so as to please me.—We have but two milk cows and they afford a plenty of milk & butter for my family. We made 350 lbs of sugar last season. My growing Corn, Oats, potatoes, beans, cabbages &c are promising—I have in store a plenty of old corn wheat & Bacon, and a prospect of raising a great many fowls, thus we are geting [sic] along my family all cherful [sic] & entirely satisfied.

Missouri at this [time] has the most Interesting appearance of any Country I ever saw. The foliage nearly full grown, and the Earth beneath covered with grass like unto a rich Meadow with a variety of aromatic flowers interspersed, add to this a numerous & extensive variety of feath-

³⁷The appraisal of William's reasons for returning to North Carolina seems to have been accurate, as indicated by his later correspondence and career.

³⁸Letter from Lawson McGhee Lenoir collection, Knoxville, Tennessee.

³⁹Columbia Female college.

ered songsters issuing forth their sweet notes of praise from boughs overshadowing a rich and fertile soil, is a novelty to me, and for a N. Carolinian to partisapate [sic] in such a sceen [sic] as this, with an affectionate wife and a set of healthy promising children prating [sic] around is a little paradise here below, believe me, it is enough to sooth [sic] the most disconsolate mind. And often while enjoying this interesting sceen [sic] my mind is naturally contemplating on the changes that must ensue in this rich & fertile State (now in its infancy) & finally conclude that Missouri in time will rival the most of her sister States in point of Morality intelligence [sic] & Wealth, well may an emigrant from N. C. under such reflections be satisfied with the exchange.—It does appear to me that every reflecting mind that has any regard for posterity and is acquainted with Missouri, must Join with me in opinion that this is a chois [choice] land to plant a family, for these reasons, there can be no doubt, that a great portion of this State is healthy, the lands productive, & durable, and can be had at a low price. We have as great a proportion of Christians & Moralists here as else where and (as I have told you before) Education will be encouraged, and I think I am Justifiable [sic] in saying that the time is not very distant when rail roads will be established in this State, it is practicable, and the production of these lands will Justify improvements of this kind.

A large caravan of traders are expected to Start from this Settlement (about this time) to Santafee [Santa Fé]. A merchant in Columbia informd [sic] me that he had sold to one man for that purpose up wards [sic] of three thousand yards of cotton domestic those traders in return bring back a great deal of silver coin and we will be profited in that respect more than any other State East of the Mississippi river, and it is from this source that I hope we will not suffer as much inconvenience for the want of a sound circulating medium after the expiration of the Charter of the U. S. bank, as in some other States.⁴⁰

⁴⁰See Stephens, F. F., "Missouri and the Santa Fé Trade," *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XI (April, 1917), pp. 289-312, for a discussion of the economic effects on the Santa Fé trade on Missouri.

I was at Columbia on the first Mon [Monday] of this month it being County Court week and I think that there were at least three times as many people there as attend the Courts in Wilkes [Wilkes county, North Carolina]. The Monday of this Term is a day of exebition [sic] (viz) for showing Asses, and strange, strange to tell there were 7 or 8 Jacks and 25 Stable horses exhibited [sic] on the Court green on that day,⁴¹ this is a circumstance that goes to show that there must be a dense poppulation [sic] in Boon [Boone county] an other proof; there are six literary Schools within three miles of my house: three of which in Columbia.⁴²

You have been apprised that Water [manuscript torn] times & places in this State is scarce and inconvenient, notwithstanding this fact, Many does [sic] not make this a material objection, they go for the richest lands and say (to use their own phrase) We can make water where we please meaning that they can procure pond water for Stock, and cistern water for family use supported by rains from the roofs of houses I would be glad to see some of your sons in this State provided it could be to their advantage, I am of the opinion that if you could realize the purchase money & Interest for some of your lands that the money could be laid out to a better advantage here.—Should you or any of your family feel disposed to make any particular enquiry [sic] relative to this Country I will at all times with pleasure and candour [sic] answer the enquiry [sic] agreeably to the best information that I may possess.

Your Brother

W. R. Lenoir

⁴¹There was considerable interest in agricultural improvement in Boone county at the time. See Lemmer, George F., "Agricultural Improvement in Missouri: 1830 to the Civil War," Master's thesis, University of Missouri, for a picture of agricultural advancement at the period mentioned. Boone county held an agricultural fair October 16 and 17, 1835, *Ibid.*, p. 98.

⁴²An article entitled "Education in Boone" in the *Missouri Intelligencer*, January 18, 1834, spoke of the Primary school, Female academy, and Columbia college in Columbia, and also claimed that the county had several private academies and numerous primary schools.

- VI. Letter of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Boone county, Missouri, June 22, 1835, to William B. Lenoir at Lenoir's, Tennessee.⁴³

Dear Brother

I have lately taken some small excursions in this County, three times to the two mile prairie and twice to the grand prairie,⁴⁴ and at this time they have the most interesting appearance of any part of the world I ever saw, to see 100,000 acres of land at one view covered over with grass 18 Inches high, and not a shrub to obstruct the view, & herds of Cattle, horses, mules, and sheep, feeding on this delightfull [sic] green plain, extending to where the clouds in the Horizon [sic] and it, appear to come in contact exhibits [sic] a scenery too sublime for me to describe.

As respects the Navigation of the Missouri, I feel considerably encouraged since I wrote you last, there has been more steam-boats runing [sic] the river this season than ever has been known before, and without any misfortune, in fact, the more I become acquainted the better I am pleased with the country.

Ann Eliza & Julia are still going to the female school in Columbia and they are progressing rapidly in their studies. Miss Wales the Tutress [sic] is highly pleased with them & they with her, and I have no doubt in point of talents, they are equal, if not superior, to any of the girls in school. I see them home on friday evenings & return with them on monday morning. and what time they are at home is deducted out of the price of boarding.—The girls at this time are particularly interesting to Evelina & myself, they are in fine spirits and tell us a great many little anecdotes that take place in school, there are 45 Students, and would be more could they be admitted [sic] by the trustees; but for want of assistance the number is limited.⁴⁵ My daughters are study-

⁴³Letter from the Lawson McGhee Lenoir collection, Knoxville, Tennessee.

⁴⁴These terms are still in use. Two mile prairie lies about six miles east of Columbia, and the grand prairie extends northeast of Columbia, including the city limits of the present town of Centralia.

⁴⁵An advertisement in the *Missouri Intelligencer*, April 13, 1834, announced the closing of the first term of the Columbia Female academy and claimed the enrollment had been limited to 25 through inability to care for more. Plans were being made to employ an assistant to Miss Wales for the second term, however, when double the enrollment could be handled. Lenoir's reference is to the second term.

ing Geography, English, Grammar & history, and every friday the School has to rehearse what they have learned that week, and not withstanding [sic] the rapid progress they are making, neither of them (on the day of reciting) has failed to answer every question instantly and correctly. William at this time is teaching school and has about 20 scholars Caroline & Walter are going to him, William is attentive and I hope he will give general satisfaction to employers Wheat crops generally, are not so good as some years, owing to the extrem [sic] Cold winter, but the present prospects of corn oats, hemp, flax, potatoes and vegetables [sic] of all kind [sic] are very flattering indeed.

I have become acquainted with the most of my neighbours and have vanity enough to think that I am respected by all, and believe they would be glad if I could remain among them, I never have been situated as yet, among known enemies [sic], & hope that my Conduct will be such, that there will be no scarcity of friends let me go where I will. I am sorry to tell you that the Cholera is raging to a considerable extent at St. Louis at this time and it is said, that there has [sic] been some cases in St. Charles.—⁴⁶ I am informed that the emigration [sic] to Illinois [sic] is almost incredible [sic] this spring, they come in large crowds [sic] and mostly from the new England States, two or three families from Urope [sic] and several others expected next fall,—two steam boats are building above this, and are intended for the express purpose of runing [sic] the Missouri in time of low water as well as at all other times⁴⁷

⁴⁶Fear of cholera epidemics in this period gave rise to many false reports of outbreaks of the disease. There seems to have been no general outbreak in Missouri this year.

⁴⁷The *Missouri Intelligencer*, May 10, 1834, announced two steamboats under construction at towns above Columbia on the Missouri—one at Franklin and another at Boonville. At least one of these, the *Far West*, was launched at Franklin in the fall of the year. *Intelligencer*, April 4, 1835. The thirties saw the development of steamboating on the Missouri. The *Columbia Patriot* (Columbia), March 19, 1842, said twenty-six steamboats were operated on the Missouri river the preceding season, whereas five had been in operation in 1836.

- VII. Letter of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Boone county, Missouri, July 1, 1835, to William B. Lenoir at Lenoir's, Tennessee.⁴⁸

Brother William

I hear but little talk about the Cholera at this time, and hope that it is about to leave our land. It is said that this disease has not been so violent this season as heretofore, and I now believe, that there is no certainty of its having made its appearance nearer to this place, than St. Louis & Palmira [Palmyra]. For two weeks past the weather has been remarkable [sic] cool, but pleasant; Harvest is now commencing, and corn crops at this time are very promising. We have beans, cabbages, potatoes &c in abundance. In fact we lack none of the comforts of life accept [sic] the presents [presence] of our friends, and a comfortable house that I can call my own

- VIII. Letter of Mrs. Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Boone county, Missouri, September 11, 1835, to William A. Lenoir at Fort Defiance, North Carolina.⁴⁹

My dear William

I find you have not exaggerated [sic] in your description of Mo. no one could help being delighted, with the beauty, & plenty, the spring, summer, and Fall presents. We have in abundance very large Musk, and Water Melons, & I think have gathered at least two bushels of goosberrys [sic]. Our good neighbours still supplies [sic] us bountifully, with excellent apples, for pies, & to eat. Mrs. W. Cave has dried [sic] ten bushels, and is still drying—it seemed quite like old times to be eating apples & drinking cider, this we can get plenty of, whenever we call on our kind old Mrs. Cave—she has sent me today, a mess of sweet potatoes—a foot long, and as thick as my arm. We also can get plenty of nice plums and grapes all through the woods. I have seen and eat [sic] good cherries [sic]—and some of the good Pairs [pears] which Mrs. Melody of Columbia sent me to preserve. I have seen currants hanging as full on the bushes as in N. C.

⁴⁸Letter from Lawson McGhee Lenoir collection, Knoxville, Tennessee.

⁴⁹Letter from University of North Carolina collection.

and as beautiful Jelly made from them as you could wish. I believe a little more care & industry is all thats necessary to have plenty of the most essential fruits here. Now William all we want is a little more water in the branch so as it will run, & some of our much beloved friends around us to make us entirely satisfied with Missouri.

You well know in preparing to move here, we made considerable sacrifice in our little plunder, our expences [sic] on the road great, we left many near, and dear friends in whose society we took delight,—and may I add, that my dear Walter, the head of the family, was esteemed as a worthy citizen, & respected by his acquaintances in general, then if this be so, what importance is attached to the move and how much depends on the current of opinion—in regard to our standing as members of society, among entire strangers. Where there is no one to say a favorable word, in our behalf, and no other alternative left us but to be judged by our acts—and by every scrutinising [sic] eye—this is nothing more than we expected—and this has been done; so far as I can learn the conclusions of the respectable citizens, both in Town, and Country, is “that Mr. Lenoir must remain one among us, that he possesses stability and firmness, free from ostentation, and is a good neighbour, and such men, we wish to retain with us—” this I conscientiously [sic] believe, are the sentiments of the people—I have dwelt some time William, on our receptions among the Missourians, [manuscript torn] because, I always thought it a matter of great importance to us and in which our friends must feel a lively interest.

The girls are still going to school—have but little time to devote to any thing else but their studies—they often bring some of their school mates home with them. we had the company of one of the Tutoreses and three fine girls—from Friday till Saturday evening—they were so agreeable in their conversation & manners, I began to think, they would pass for handsome Folks—the exammination [sic] will take place 15th of Oct. the Tutores observed to me, she had no doubt, but our daughters would do themselves credit. Ann Eliza, & Julia, appears [sic] to dread no part, so much as reading their compositions. We have had ten negroes hired

out for some time next week Mr Lenoir intends having three or four at home, to save his Fodder after that, they will return to the same places, where they will work for several months, the hire at this time, amounts to \$75 pr [sic] month. I think it is probable, that Mr Lenoir will purchase the tract of land, where we live if he does not find a place, that will please him better, before the middle of November. Remember me affectionately to my dear Father Lenoir—and tell him if he could only be with us here—as he sometimes was, when we were in Wilkes, he would see a far better prospect for us to live, than when situated on that Pototoc hill surrounded by Piny ridges—There is a great deal of sickness through the country particularly on the water courses. Physicians say there is more than has been for five years back—but very few deaths,—Negroes at this time are selling astonishingly high—common negro men are in demand at \$800— women and boys from ten to twelve years old at \$500. I think they will be real scarce in this neighbourhood this Fall—which will make the ballance [sic] hire extremely well . . .

IX. Letter of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Boone county, Missouri, December 24, 1835, to William B. Lenoir at Lenoir's, Tennessee.⁵⁰

Dear Brother

It has been some time since I wrote to you, and circumstances at present will not admit of but a few words, but will promise now to give you some of the Missouri News in the space of eight or ten days.—I have purchased the land where I live, and have the pleasure to tell you that we are all well, not only satisfied, but truly gratified with the prospects of our new home . . .

X. Letter of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Boone county, Missouri, May 1, 1836, to William B. Lenoir at Lenoir's, Tennessee.⁵¹

Brother William

Some time has elapsed since I wrote you, and if my last was received you had a right to expect a word or two more from me before this, and why I have delayed until the present can not exactly tell . . .

⁵⁰Letter from Lawson McGhee Lenoir collection, Knoxville, Tennessee.

⁵¹Letter from Lenoir collection, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

I am well pleased with my purchase and hope ere long myself & family will feel comfortably situated at home. My land is equal to any in the settlement, and its situation will admit of a display of Judgment and tast [sic] in arranging the farm & buildings both as to convenience [sic] & beauty more than any other place near this. I foresaw those advantages, and more than all, I believed it to be a healthy situation, therefore my anxiety to purchase was great. I have got it, and we are all glad of it, and have began [sic] to unfold its beauty & worth and my near neighbours can now see advantages attached to this land, that perhaps was [sic] never thought of before. In fact Brother W. I think if no great misfortune happens, my possessions in time will look like a little Paradise here below. I am told & believe it, that I could now get a thousand dollars more for my land than I gave.

It would occupy too much time & space to give you a minute description, of the land, situation & plan of improvement, sufficient then to say that within three years I hope to be situated in a comfortable brick house on a beautiful eminance [sic] Partly surrounded by a delightful grove of sugar trees, black walnut, hickory, oak and white ash, composing about 8 acres, which has been grubed [sic] & trim'd [sic] and the greater part sown [sic] down in blue grass this spring, which is intended for the benefit of stock, as well as an addition [sic] to a delightful scenery. from this Site I can have a view of 140 acres intended for grain and a Meadow of 20 acres and the greater part of sixty acres intended for a woodland blue grass Pasture. I will also be enabled to see a traveler on a very publick [sic] road for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and a view of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from another publick [sic] road runing [sic] near the spot intended to build, to be situated thus is very different from that remote poverty hill from whence I came. I was there secluded from the benefit of Schools, and with the exception of a few the Society was not by any means desirable. I love my relations & friends dearly but believe now that I have acted with injustice to my family for spending so much of the prime of life without a prospect of a reward for industry or educating my children. I became convinced

of this fact, and thought that it would be proper no longer to remain within that much desired circle of friends, and bid adieu, perhaps a last adieu to the pleasure and social intercourse derived from their presence. But in making this sacrifice [sic] I feel truly thankfull [sic] to the disposer of all good, that I have and hope to obtain all the desirable objects sought for in my move when I reflect on the late changes that has [sic] taken place at Fort Defiance it proves to me the impropriety of refusing to move on account of separation of friends. Fate has placed me in the Far West, but thank God, not beyond the reach of correspondance [sic], and if we can not see, we can hear of the prosperity and adversitys [sic] of each other, and can participate in the pleasure or sympathise [sic], as the case may seem to require.

I will not continue the account relative to my present prospects I am indebt [sic] for my land \$480 to be paid in 18 months, from this time. I still own my home tract in N. C. and have debts due there to the amount of \$3000 and did expect that Ensor Bouchell [Bouchelle] or some friend would have been here before this and have brought me the greater part of that sum, but at this time I have no assurance of any remittance [sic] being made soon. If I had the money for my old home (which I directed to be sold) and the amount of my debts, I would then be enabled to purchase an other [sic] half Section adjoining, build comfortable houses, purchase stock to raise from and go ahead. I have been enlarging my farm this winter and will have about 50 acres in corn and 10 in oats & clover I expect to sell about \$100 worth of corn this summer and 8 stacks of fodder; I still hire out a part of my hands, and after my corn is planted expect the hire will amount to \$60 Pr. [sic] month until Christmas. The price of hire for fellows is from \$10 to \$12 for boys and girls 4 to \$8.

I made this spring 650 lbs of sugar and my negroes 150 lbs for themselves in all 800 lbs made from my sugar orchard, which is good if properly attended to for 1500 lbs a year tree sugar is in demand at this time at 12½ pr. [sic] lb. Milk, butter, fowls, eggs, wheat bread, hominy and vegetables [sic] of all kinds we can have here in abundance I have set

out a parcel of apple grafts this spring & has [sic] sowed some seed and intend having me an orchard so soon as time will admit. I never saw better apples than I have seen here, much pains has [sic] been taken in the selection.

The Citizens of Boon [Boone county] have had two formal meetings in Columbia for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of establishing a railroad from St. Louis to Columbia & from thence to the western part of the State.⁵² they have also held meetings in the most of the Counties through which this road is contemplated to run, and last week a general meeting was held at St. Louis composed of delegates [sic] from each County, and am told that they entered in to a resolution to have the rout [sic] surveyed and report to the next Legislature the supposed amount that it will take to execute the work.⁵³ I have but little doubt that in a few years my prediction will be verified, it must be so, the necessary funds can be procured, and the production of this State will justify the measure. It is my opinion that the man who has money to vest [sic] in Missouri lands, that now is the time, and I believe it would be to my advantage to sell 8 or 10 negroes at the present high prices and purchase land with the money. But they have conducted themselves well, and had left their connections under the expectation of remaining with me, therefore feel disposed to do by them as I would have them to do by me if I was in their stead

Our Tutress [sic] (Miss Wales) after the examination last fall visited her friends in Boston and has not returned yet, but is daily expected, and as I do not recollect of giving you any account of the examination, will now tell you, that my daughters Ann Eliza & Julia acquitted [sic] themselves with much credit they were examined on Geography E. Grammar and History the places promiscuously selected by gentlemen Strangers present, and much to my gratification

⁵²The Columbia newspaper for this period seems not to be available in any library and the writer has found no other reference to the two Columbia meetings. Such meetings were very common at the time, however.

⁵³Eleven counties sent delegates to this meeting at St. Louis in 1836. Of these, eight were from Boone county. Millon, John W., *State Aid to Railways in Missouri*, p. 3.

they answered every question correctly and without hesitation. But after this they had to read composition which they dreaded more than any thing else. A. E. was called on to read hers on the 2nd day when the house was crowded [sic], perhaps with as respectable & intelligent [sic] citizens as to be found any where, it was Court week and the Judge & gentlemen of the Bar was [sic] present, you can Judge better than I can describe my feelings on the occasion; The poor little girls, and their parents [sic] were strangers, and I thought a good deal depended on the performance of the day as to the estimate to be placed on them by the more intelligent [sic] part of the community. When A. E. was called on to read she took a pull at harts-horn⁵⁴ and without agitation read her composition with proper emphasis and sufficiently [sic] loud to be distinctly [sic] heard by the audience, and when done, I could hear whispers of applause all around me, and enquiries [sic]—what young lady was that? I expect that Miss Wales considered A. E. s [sic] composition one among the best from the circumstances of the reading be [being] reserved until the house was the most crowded [sic] her subject was, *Life compared to a Rose*.

Julia in her composition performed extremely well her subject. The Silk Worm. After the examination had closed, with what pleasure I and my little band returned home. I felt as though I was rich indeed . . .⁵⁵

⁵⁴Hartshorn was a very common smelling salts of the period. The modern Stephens college traces its beginning to this school, Columbia Female college, although the connection is tenuous.

⁵⁵This is the first of two articles on the correspondence between the branches of the Lenoir family in Missouri and North Carolina. The second article will be printed in the July issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*.

MISSOURI AND THE WAR

PART VII

BY DOROTHY DYSART FLYNN¹

Those men on Bataan—those fighting with their backs against the rocky fortress of Corregidor knew theirs was a hopeless struggle, yet knowing, fought on to give us, day after grim day, time! Time that would bring victory that much nearer for those coming after. Those first black war days, with their horrors and heartaches, are scored on the debit side of the calendar, but since Major General Jimmy Doolittle, a former Missourian, led his bombers over Tokyo on April 18, 1942, ultimate victory has seemed assured. The road has been paved with front page heroes such as Missouri's own Butch O'Hare, who twice settled a battle. The first time was in 1942 when he brought down five Jap planes single handed, and it will forever be remembered that Butch, then a Lieutenant Commander, decided another battle in November 1943, when he broke up the heaviest and longest Japanese torpedo plane night attack. He gave his own life in so doing but he took his ninth Japanese plane down with him in a blaze of glory. The "doughboy's" general, Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, credited with victory in North Africa, hails from Moberly, and was the popular choice as leader of American ground forces in the coming European invasion. And so it goes. Missouri men and officers have taken part in practically all the events since those dark days of 1941, even to the extent of winning triple plays at the expense of tenacious enemies.

Here are some of the milestones on America's victory march, showing how the country was first plunged into dark

¹DOROTHY DYSART FLYNN, a native Missourian, was graduated from the school of journalism at the University of Missouri in 1932. She is now a research associate on the staff of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

defeat, gradually recovering, until today, on the credit side of the ledger, offensive power is felt on every fighting front.

1941

- Dec. 7 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Guam and the Philippines

Taking a leisurely drive through the streets of Honolulu the morning of December 7, his car radio turned on, and giving himself up to the whole-hearted enjoyment of a beautiful Sunday morning, Lieutenant Russell G. DeLany of Kansas City had his peace and quiet rudely shattered. "Report to your bases; report to your bases; all men to their bases," blared the radio, dissolving the mirage of peace in the Pacific. Unable to reach an airplane, DeLany removed the machine guns from a crashed ship, set them up in a palmetto grove, and "went to work." He had the satisfaction of seeing one yellow pilot crash and burn on a hill not far away. That was the first report of a Japanese ship being shot down by a Kansas Citian.

- Dec. 8 United States declares war on Japan

- Dec. 11 Germany and Italy declare war on the United States

Two St. Louisans were included in a list of members of the American embassy staffs in Rome and Berlin. They were Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., stationed at Rome, and Joachim Weidhass, on duty in Berlin. They were to be included in the exchange of members of the American staffs for members of the German and Italian foreign service officers in the United States.

- Dec. 24 Marine garrison at Wake falls to Japanese

Ensign John Porter Gray of Columbia, a member of the Navy's Eighth squadron, participated in the battle for Wake island, but later

lost his life at the battle of Midway as did 28 others of the members of a squadron of 30.

1942

Jan. 1 United Nations pact signed by 26 governments

Jan. 2 Manila falls; Americans retire to Bataan

It was a busy time at Manila, according to Charles Edmond of St. Louis, who wrote his mother that he had been on almost constant patrol duty at Manila for several weeks before its fall. Manila was the scene of intense aerial warfare after the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific.

Jan. 26 First American troops land in North Ireland

This news caused Americans to ponder the question "what next?" when it was dished out to them over their morning cup of coffee. Staff Sergeant Henry J. Kerper of St. Louis, one of these first American soldiers in Ireland where he received training in commando tactics, later put it to good use in the African invasion.

Feb. 12 Singapore falls

March 5 Japanese take Java

"Handle him with care . . . he's not used to rough treatment," boasted the proud citizens of Rolla of Roy Parker, first class machinist's mate, home on furlough after three years of submarine duty. Parker was in the thick of the Java sea naval engagement. Asked what his most exciting moments were, he replied, "depth bombs. When those things explode outside a pigboat it is like being inside a steel kettle with someone pounding on the outside with a sledgehammer. There is a loud metallic ping and vibration which often makes the sub quiver under the

pressure." He further stated, "We fired plenty of torpedoes, some of them finding their mark. And we weren't shooting at dolphins."

March 17 General MacArthur arrives in Australia

April 9 Bataan capitulates

How "Peggy," heroine of the war story, *They Were Expendable*, is administering to the ills of interned American civilians since the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, was related recently by repatriates aboard the *Gripsholm*. "Peggy" is really Lieutenant Beulah M. Greenwalt of Rolla. That was the first news of "Peggy" since the seaplane in which she was to have been taken from Bataan crashed in the takeoff. With "Peggy" in the internment camp are Lieutenants Adolph Meyer of St. Louis, Minnie Breese of Richmond Heights, Sallie Baline, Williamsburg, Rosie Reiper, Wellsville, Dorothy Scholl, Independence, and Ruby Motley of Columbia, a dietician.

April 18 Doolittle's flyers bomb Tokyo

A Missourian, Major General James R. Doolittle, made all other headlines insignificant for days with his daring raid on Tokyo. The whole world was agog! Lieutenant Charles Lee McClure, University City army flyer who participated in the mission, said, "We merely went to Tokyo, dropped our bombs and got away." Simple, wasn't it?

May 4-8 American navy rips Japanese fleet in Coral sea

John Dinga, 25-year-old St. Louisan aboard a destroyer in the Coral sea engagement, said that during the battle Japanese planes came so close to the ship that he could see the faces of the pilots. "The planes kept us more than busy for about half an hour, but they were finally driven off by fire from our ship."

May 6 Corregidor falls

Paul Marvin, torpedoman second class from St. Louis, must surely have carried a "rabbit's foot" with him during the battle of the Philippines, for he was singled out of 500 sailors to fill a vacancy on a United States submarine that put out from the island during the last hours it was in the hands of Americans. Marvin helped load the submarine with government gold, and it was this submarine that brought President Manuel Quezon to the United States.

June 4 United States Navy routs Japs on Midway

"I guess I've been pretty lucky. Since I got that little wound at Pearl Harbor, I haven't had a scratch. Some of those affairs were pretty rugged, too." Those "little affairs" were the sinking of the *California* at Pearl Harbor and the *Astoria* during the Solomons battle, plus the Coral sea and Midway battles, to say nothing of his being aboard the *Hornet* when that vessel went down in 1942, and his participation in the assault on Tarawa. Those are just a few of the "pretty rugged affairs" in which William McKinley Brooks, 22, Negro, navy steward first class from St. Louis found himself involved. He earned a citation for bravery and was personally commended by President Roosevelt.

June 12 Japs gain toehold in Aleutians

This toehold lasted less than a year and Major General Lloyd E. Jones, of Columbia, was instrumental in the final evacuation of the Japanese. Landing during a storm, many of the barges were dashed to pieces, but General Jones refused to leave his men, spending the night in mud knee-deep, working on the sodden beach. General Jones' feat in occupying Amchitka, in the Rat island group of the Aleutians, on which has been built one of America's most important

island fortresses, was identified by the White House announcement as a step in the eventual seizure of Kiska. The air field there put Tokyo within theoretical bombing range of giant American bombers.

June 21 Tobruk falls. Germans push into Egypt

July 4 U. S. bombers stage first raid in western Europe

The crew of a flying fortress, which was riddled with bullets in a desperate fight with Reichmarshal Goering's famed "Yellow Nose" squadron, included Sergeant Joseph F. Schwaller of Jefferson City, top turret gunner. The fortress was hit and crashed at more than 100 miles an hour in the English channel. Sergeant Schwaller said, "I thought we would never quit sinking. Water came in everywhere." All members of the crew were saved and joined in the declaration, "All we want is another plane . . . we've got a score to settle with those guys. . . ."

Aug. 7-8 U. S. forces land on Guadalcanal, Tulagi islands

"It was a couple of days before I could restrain a shiver as I pushed away a floating Jap body and continued with my bath in the surf of Tulagi harbor," was the contribution of Lieutenant William Clark Adreon, formerly a St. Louis business man, now with the naval reserve. Lieutenant Adreon moved in with the marines and acted as liason officer between the landing parties and the planes giving air support. During the "Guadalcanal-Tulagi episode," fresh water was more precious than gold. That meant that baths were taken in the surf. No one thought of undressing, but simply waded out and washed his body, teeth, and clothing all at the same time. Lieutenant Adreon was most happy when he finally received orders to report back to his ship, the *Wasp*. After a few days of congratulating

himself on his good fortune, a torpedo struck the *Wasp* and the lieutenant found himself back in "head over heels." One seaman, who hadn't lost his sense of humor, watched Lieutenant Adreon paddling through the oil and slick with one hand on a kapok mattress. Remembering his laments about the non-existence of beds at Tulagi, the seaman shouted, "I see you're taking your bed with you, Mr. Adreon."

Aug. 16 Flying fortress attack on Rouen

Two St. Louisans, Lieutenant Robert C. Shurig and Sergeant Wilbur J. Wright, helped make headlines in the daring attack on the French coast. That was carrying war right to the enemy's doorstep and leaving a "calling card." All the planes in this attack returned safe.

Sept. 17 Nazis penetrate Stalingrad

Sept. 26 Japanese retreat in New Guinea

Lieutenant Wilfred B. Jones of Desloge, St. Francois county, would have laughed long and loud at the prediction that bombing Laue and Salamaua would become as regular a part of his every day living as putting on his shoes and taking them off again, but for some weeks he was doing both the same number of times. He was one of the group of pilots doing shuttle service over the jagged, green rampart of the Stanley Owen range in central New Guinea making life a bit more "explosive" for the Japs living in two bases on the northern shore. It was a "shuttle service" of destruction, operated in the teeth of tough Japanese Naval Zero opposition. Zeros were thick as bees, and under these uneven circumstances it was not to be expected that the B-25's would come through without loss. Their courage was daily put to the test, with the survivors of each raid participating in the next day's mission.

Oct. 25 British smash Rommel's lines at El Alhamein

Oct. 26 Hongkong raided by U. S. bombers

Two waves of North American Billy Mitchell B-25's were headed by Missourians. The pre-dawn raid on the Hongkong power plant was led by Major William E. Basye of Independence. This raid did incalculable damage since the Japanese were using the electricity from this plant for their shipyards in which they were repairing vessels damaged in the South Pacific fighting. While these raids were taking place, Curtiss P-40 fighters from a rear base shot down three and possibly four more enemy planes coming from the direction of Hanoi. Charles S. DuBois, Jr., of Richmond Heights, led this mission.

Nov. 8 American and British forces invade North Africa

Known as one of the "Big Six" bearing the brunt of directing activities of the nation's armored forces, Major General Orlando Ward of Macon was wounded early in the invasion. He joined a battalion in a night attack near Maknasses to obtain personal knowledge of combat operations. A shell struck him in the face, but he refused to withdraw from the scene. For this outstanding bravery he was awarded the distinguished service cross.

Nov. 11 Americans capture Casablanca and Oran

Even though a Nazi propelled shell finally caught up with him, Brigadier General Paul McD. Robinett of Mountain View scored three decisive hits on Hitler. First he trained a sub-task force until it reached the pink of perfection. Then he led those troops into victory in North Africa, bringing about the fall of Oran. His final score was a decisive battle with his tank division at Kasserine pass in Tunisia.

Nov. 19 Russians open winter offensive at Rzhev and Stalingrad

Dec. 24 Darlan assassinated; Giraud takes over

1943

Jan. 18 Russians break siege of Stalingrad

Jan. 26 Roosevelt and Churchill end meeting at Casablanca

Experience counts and that is the reason why a Missouri sergeant was "hand picked" to chauffeur the President on a tour of inspection of the troops in North Africa. Technical Sergeant Oran Bus Lass could really maneuver a jeep, having dodged traffic in a truck in Kansas City for a number of years.

Jan. 27 First All-American assault made on Germany

Heavy U. S. bombers included seven Missourians in their crews on this first raid on Germany. Attacking the industrial centers of Wilhelmshaven and Emden, scoring effectively at the U-boat yards, Kansas Citians taking part in the raid were Sergeants Virgil Burgin, Gene Radcliffe, Sidney Hardaway, gunners, and Sergeant O. B. Schulz, radio operator. Jack Snell, ace from Sedalia, described the raid, "We had ten minutes of hell." Sergeant Calvin Owen of Union Star, tail gunner on one of the fortresses, was credited with his first Focke-Wulf. In the same ship was Sergeant Donald Richardson, radio operator from Larussell.

Feb. 10 Guadalcanal cleared of Japs

"A good portable foxhole is what our armed forces need most," according to petty officer first class Mann Hoover of the Seabees, home for Christmas at Trenton. "After one bombing we were not long digging foxholes. Whenever we

moved camp, foxhole digging had priority over everything else Japs seldom hit any of us with their bombs, but there were numerous 'foxhole casualties.' The entrance was usually small, and when men dived for the hole, several might hit it at the same time. Banged heads, skinned faces, wrenched arms and legs resulted. We learned to live like gophers."

March 29 Axis defense at Mareth line in Tunisia collapsed.

May 7 Tunis and Bizerte fall

"He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum," may well be applied to General Eisenhower's choice of Lieutenant General Omar Nelson Bradley, of Moberly, to lead American ground forces in the coming invasion of Europe. The invasion forces themselves were thrilled over this choice, for they know the mettle of this quiet, kind, and able soldier. The Nazis know him as a master technician. Bradley has killed and captured more Nazi troops than any other American commander. "No American mother with a son under his command need worry that this general will ever throw away her boy's life to make a headline or take a needless acre." Lieutenant Omar Nelson Bradley is as typically Missourian as a corncob pipe, and as doggedly persistent as an Ozark mule!

May 14 Americans gain foothold on Attu

"We met with desperate resistance in a twenty-one day march from Massacre Bay to Chicagof," according to Corporal James F. Hayes of Madison, Monroe county. Drug-crazed Jap defenders against the American invasion killed their own wounded and exhausted fighters, while others committed suicide with hand grenades rather than surrender. Corporal Hayes had six months of combat duty before the Americans took this island.

May 30 Japanese garrison at Attu wiped out

June 11 Pantelleria surrenders after aerial blasting

The speed and roar of divebombing raids over Pantelleria was a thrill for Captain Orson T. Smith of Kansas City, fighter pilot. "I think dive bombing gets this war job done quicker. Just one release of bombs can make a mighty big hole in an enemy airport."

July 1 Allies take Rendova island

Most recent St. Louisan to enter acedom is Captain Robert M. Baker. A marine pilot, he attained three victories when he put on a show in an air battle over Rendova while flying cover for an invasion force. Two days later in a dog fight he downed two more, making him an ace.

July 5 U. S. wins naval battle with Japs in Kula gulf

Commander William Richards of Webster Groves and his crew of forty men scored direct hits on two transports, and his squadron, based at Tulagi harbor, evacuated wounded out of the Munda and Kula gulf battle areas.

July 7 Americans land on Munda

Major Edward C. Scherrer of Kirkwood was the first allied soldier to land in the Munda area of New Georgia island. Most of his fighting was behind the enemy lines, after "making himself small" and getting through their defenses. "I carried a .30 caliber automatic rifle," Major Scherrer explained, "but that did me no good when a shell burst alongside my foxhole and blew me quite a distance." Major Scherrer was badly wounded and for two days lay unconscious with shells flying around him. "A first-aider filled the wounds with sulpha drugs, but the bombardment was so heavy that all he could do was get me in a foxhole." Major Scherrer was evacuated in September and recently spent a leave in St. Louis.

July 9 Allies invade Sicily

Out of the blood, dust, and debris of a Sicilian battlefield came a photograph of an unconscious soldier, severely wounded, and exposed to enemy fire for seven hours. "Best photo of the war," many people have called this widely published photo which made the front page of practically every newspaper in the country. The picture was fine! Gripping! It was life! It was death for death was all around. The picture showed the soldier on a stretcher, being given the life-saving blood plasma, while the unforgettable faces of the poverty-stricken barefoot women of Sicily looked on in agony. That soldier was Private Marvin Niles, a former St. Louisan, and that picture has been used many times in national advertisements and on Red Cross posters.

July 12 Russians open summer offensive

July 19 Allies bomb Rome

"Smokey Stover," a flying fortress, was "shot to pieces" but Lieutenant William L. Ross III, of University City, piloted his ship and crew through fifty missions, including the flight and bombing of Rome, without one of his crew receiving so much as a scratch. His gunners piled up a score of six Axis planes and are credited with sinking an Italian cruiser.

July 25 Mussolini is ousted. Badoglio becomes prime minister

Even if you didn't know, you'd probably be willing to wager that at least one of the two officers who sneaked past the Nazis and entered the "lion's den" to confer with Badoglio was a Missourian. General Maxwell Taylor of Keytesville risked certain death if he were caught, but boldly wearing an American officer's uniform, minus cap, he often passed within a few feet

of Nazi soldiers to spend 20 hours consulting with Badoglio a few hours before the invasion of Salerno.

Aug. 1 American bombers raid Ploesti oil fields

"Just as we got close to the target all hell broke loose," was the introduction of Staff Sergeant Sylvester E. Haubrich of Jennings, Missouri, to Ploesti. "Ack-ack was hitting all around and tracer bullets were cutting through our plane. Out of 153 planes from all our groups that took part in that raid," he continued, "forty-two failed to return."

Aug. 15 U. S. forces occupy Kiska

A veteran of Kiska, Private Lee R. Stark of Kansas City, was the victim of three machine gun slugs and is the proud wearer of the purple heart. Stark's job was to find the wounded, examine and do what he could for them, then tag them properly and start them back to the base on litters. "When our army is dealing with the sneaky little Japs, who will shoot at a Red Cross outfit first and a soldier second, the medics carry arms, the same as any fighting man. . . . You've got to hand it to them; they are foxy. They will pass up a chance to kill a soldier and shoot merely to wound. If they kill a man that's the end of it. But if they wound him, it will take ten other soldiers out of line to get the wounded man back to hospitalization."

Aug. 17 Allies complete conquest of Sicily

Aug. 26 Japanese resistance ends on New Georgia island

"We landed during a storm and caught those Japanese completely by surprise," related Marine Private John E. Dover of St. Louis, in telling of his experience as a member of a raiding party on Vannunga island in the New Georgia group last June. "They were jabbering and singing in their huts as we slipped up on them and gave them all

we had, killing about 300. Shortly after we heard the roar of motors of landing craft approaching," Dover continued, "and thought they were reinforcements for the Japanese we had already mopped up, but apparently they were ignorant of our attack and were singing as they approached. We let them hit the shore and as they came off the ramps we opened up with machine guns, mortar and carbines. When daylight came we found we had killed more than 500 Japanese in the operation. They apparently had been planning a picnic as the landing party had a number of live chickens with them."

Sept. 1 U. S. naval forces blast Marcus island

Sept. 8 Italy surrenders

Sept. 9 Americans land near Salerno

A former Missouri college teacher, who is also a Catholic priest, dug 57 graves in wild "no man's land" in Italy. On learning that one salient was without the services of a chaplain and as a result many of the dead were not being buried, Father Stanley J. Kusman made daily trips into the "never, never land," making of himself a target for enemy artillery and machine gun fire, but in ten days he had discovered the bodies of forty-seven Americans and ten Germans and buried them, alone and unaided. He carried the dead on his shoulders to places where it was possible to dig graves in the rock soil and carefully marked each grave. Father Kusman refused to allow anyone to accompany him because of the extremely dangerous nature of the work. His commanding officer said that he considered the act of the 36-year-old chaplain one of the most valorous of the war. Father Kusman taught at Chaminade college in Clayton and in St. Mary's university, San Antonio, Texas, before the war.

Sept. 11 Americans raid Japan's Paramushiro island

"We could see the tail gunner still firing when the tail broke off. It went down with one motor out and another on fire. . . . They must have known what was coming, with the sea below, but they never quit firing back." This was the tale as told by crews of returning planes who saw their leader's plane go down, in which Lieutenant Urban A. Faulstich of St. Louis was co-pilot and Sergeant Homer J. Simmons of Summer-ville was a gunner. Lieutenant Faulstich was a charter member of the "I bombed Japan Club" in the Aleutians.

Sept. 16 Lae falls to the Allies

A jeep outfit composed of nearly 100 of those little "monstrosities" led by a Kansas Citian accompanied the fighters by air transport or ship from Australia when the invasion of New Guinea started. They saw that food, ammunition, and medical supplies were "kept rolling" to the front as it spread throughout New Guinea. Frames were put on the jeeps to convert them into carriers for the wounded, explained Captain H. Booth. "They are a swell bunch, that quarter-master outfit," he said. "They kept the stuff flowing up to the lines, across streams, through tall grass and forests where axes are the first 'weapon'."

Oct. 5 U. S. navy pounds Wake island

Oct. 13 Italy declares war on Germany

Nov. 1 Americans invade Bougainville

While boats were being blown out of the water by Japanese mortar fire, a group of men headed by Sergeant Leonard Brennell of St. Louis went ahead unloading ammunition during the marines' invasion of Bougainville island. "As soon as we hit the beach we dug in and began to unload

ammunition under fire I saw a lot of casualties on the beach but we went ahead anyway. Mortars were blowing some of our boats out of the water and tree snipers were taking pot-shots at us."

Nov. 1 United States, Britain, and Russia announce pact

Nov. 22-23 Shattering British and American raids hit Berlin

An unheralded raid by 75 American planes on a submarine base at Vegesack, Germany, and not the "headline" raids on Berlin and Hamburg, was the turning point of the European war, according to Major Allen V. Martini, 23, and the youngest major in the AAF. "With that raid we not only turned the tide of the submarine menace in the Atlantic, but we vindicated the American theory of precision bombing. The RAF like those raids (referring to the mass attacks on Berlin) for their psychological value. Our air force doesn't go in so much for knocking out homes. We have an assessment department which has prepared a list of vital targets which if we hit them according to plan would so completely paralyze the German war effort that it could not continue. If we had the material and the forces to carry out that schedule, I am sure we could win the war with air power alone." Major Martini pointed out that the raid on Vegesack was a good example. "The flyers were so schooled in the topography of the submarine plant that it was as familiar to them as 'their own back yards.'" Major Martini was recently in St. Louis in connection with the four freedoms' war bond show.

Nov. 20 Complete conquest of the Gilbert islands

A group of hand picked marines, all under 21, including Privates J. A. Bugg of Sturgeon and Fred W. Wyrick of Springfield, were part of a group that landed quietly on Abemama, Gilbert

island, and forced a majority of Japs to resort to hari-kari. On the third day, accompanied by fire from a naval escort ship, they went up to the positions of the enemy and found all the Japs dead. All those surviving after the attack had been shot through the throat by an officer. All wore hari-kari bands around their heads inscribed with Japanese characters.

- Nov. 24 Tarawa toll at two a minute

Survivors of the battle of Tarawa which lasted just 72 hours estimated loss of life, including American and Japanese, at one for every thirty seconds of action. "But those boys didn't die in vain," wrote Marine Private Richard R. Aldrich of St. Louis, "If it takes the life of every one of us to do it, we'll win the thing they died fighting for."

- Nov. 30 Eighth Army cracks Nazi winter line in Italy

- Dec. 1 Allied parley at Cairo

A graduate of the University of Missouri's school of journalism "jumped the gun" on the news of this conference, causing much consternation and diplomatic controversy. It all happened this way. Thomas Chao, manager of the Reuter's news agency in Chungking, was traveling to London and according to Reuter's officials, "simply landed on the right spot at the right moment and did what any newsman would have done."

- Dec. 4 Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin agree on plan to crush Nazis

- Dec. 8 Relentless air assaults on New Britain

Two St. Louis area marines were among the first to set foot on New Britain in the battle of Cape Gloucester. Private Eugene V. Merz of Overland was at the front of the first party, led

by Lieutenant (j. g.) Frank Rauch of St. Charles, that made its way under a barrage of naval shelling through waves and coral reefs as enemy bombers tried to prevent the landing. At another point along the beach was a unit led by Captain William Moran, a former St. Louisan. They repeated to their men that instructions were "to make every shot count, be sure of the target and give them hell."

Dec. 11 A Missourian leads raid on Emden

"The Nazi fighters were driving in four, five and six abreast, instead of attacking single file," related Captain Roger A. Stevenson of St. Louis. Captain Stevenson was awarded the air medal in August in recognition of being the only bomber pilot to shoot down an enemy plane. Pilots do not usually have the opportunity to take a shot at the enemy, but while serving as an observer on a raid on the St. Nazaire submarine pens, Captain Stevenson took the place of a gunner and shot down a Nazi fighter plane.

Dec. 31 U. S. captures airdrome at Cape Gloucester

Among the Missourians "up in the air" was Lieutenant Lawrence B. O'Neill of St. Louis in a fighter plane. His squadron downed sixty-one enemy aircraft in "one of the damndest dog-fights ever seen."

INCIDENTS AND COINCIDENCES²

Ad libbing won't get you by on some of the islands in the Pacific as naval Lieutenant John J. Geiss of Carsonville found out. The natives there could sing all the verses of the "Star Spangled Banner" while he was forced to ad lib after the second verse. Home on leave, that is one little bit of

²These anecdotes of Missouri and Missourians were gathered from the metropolitan papers of the State.

"home work" that he intended to take care of before facing the natives again. The next time they might find out his guilty secret!

A member of the marines' women's reserve corps, in uniform, went into a downtown store and approaching a clerk asked, "Do you have anything in women's uniforms?"

The clerk eager and affable looked up inquiringly, then asked, "Girl Scouts?"

Stunned at the clerk's unfamiliarity with the service uniform and speechless with anger, the woman lost all interest, turned and walked away.

A major nonmilitary "riddle of the Nile" has become "Was Cleopatra a blonde or a brunette?" and it all started when Captain James R. Ross of St. Louis was appointed as Alexander Sun, son of "Cleo." A group of American boys, many of them from Missouri, decided to stage a play about the former glamour gal—bathing pool, barge of state, hand-maidens, and all the trimmin's. Captain Rose was curious about the complexion of his "mother" and started asking questions. Speaking as a group the Americans claimed she was a brunette; all the school books said so. But since of necessity the play must perforce be an international affair, the natives were consulted, and to a man they said "blonde!" Captain Rose is now spending his "off duty" hours scouring Alexandria's libraries trying to find the answer.

Feminine psychology came in for a roasting when four servicemen went perfume shopping in St. Louis for the corporal's girl friend. After having the stoppers from a dozen bottles waved under their appraising noses, the most cynical soldier growled:

"Aw, Mac, this is stupid . . . sniffin' this stuff. Women don't care how it smells, anyhow, just as long as it looks scarce and expensive!"

A young WAVE, in the lobby of Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis, spied a lieutenant commander and was instantly overcome by his shiny decorations. When she saluted him, she became excited and instead of saying, "By your leave, sir!" gulped and said, "Leave me by, sir!"

All the comforts of home were extended to visitors to a foxhole in Italy while the artillery was battering the town of San Pietro. "The old man will be along in a few minutes," the tenant of the foxhole explained. Some time later there was a crashing in the undergrowth and the "old man" appeared, slim young Lieutenant P. C. Hough of Fredericks-town. "I have some fruitcake, fresh from home," he said. "Soaked in sherry wine. We'll celebrate the attack that starts in just thirty minutes." Hough (which rhymes with tough) spread a map out on the ground. "Here is San Pietro. The town and high ground around it is our objective. We are going to let them have anything we got." And they did!

MISSOURIANA

The Singing School
The Glory Is Upon Us—A Missouri Spring
Marriages Arranged This Side of Heaven
Missouri Miniatures—George Engelmann, Joseph Nash McDowell
Red-Letter Books Relating to Missouri
Missouri Scrapbook

THE SINGING SCHOOL

"Um, umm" The pitchpipe uttered a few more shrill squeaks until the singing teacher was satisfied with its tone. Pitching his voice approximately near it, he began, "Do, do" First of course the class, composed of entire families from Aunt Susan down to young Billy just turned seven, must sing the melody via the syllables of the scale, "do, re, me." Then they might progress to the difficult lines:

The cat fell in the cream jar
The cat fell in the cream jar
The cat fell in the cream jar
And got right out again!

No wonder the true ballad singer of the Ozarks now believes popular appreciation of many intricate ballads was ruined by the singing teachers! But these masters of the pitchpipe offered an outlet for much of the popular enthusiasm for group singing.

From her earliest settlers, Missouri has re-echoed with melodies. Some at first were alien to American ears, but all were soon assimilated into the state's repertoire. The French inhabitants of Ste. Genevieve in the eighteenth century sang the songs of *La Belle France* and the boisterous ballads of the Canadian voyageurs:

C'est un garçon, vive la jouè!
Qu'est parti pour la ghiuerre
Il a été, mais quatorze ans,
Sans ouïre nouvelles de ses parents.

One lyric in true folk song style sprang from the Indian massacre of 1780 which schoolmaster Jean Baptiste Truteau of St. Louis celebrated in his poem, "Chanson de L'Année du Coup."

Even today among the descendants of the French settlers in St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve counties echo centuries-old melodies. In the nostalgic verses of *La Belle qu'allait au Moulin*, modified now by the repetitions of several generations, there still shimmers a reflection of an old world background. In the old songs, again the shepherd boy and his love roam the hills, a girl goes to the mill, and a boy comes home from the war.

When the Americans first ventured across the Mississippi, they also brought their music with them. Old folk songs that had been sung in Virginia or Kentucky, North Carolina or Tennessee, lulled babies to sleep in ox-carts and covered wagons along the way to the west and became a permanent part of the culture of the new State. "Lady Margaret" of well-born English fame might become "Liddy Margaret" and lose her noble parentage, or "Edward" might become known as "Blood on th' P'int o' Your Knife," but the blood-red deeds remained the same.

Whut blood? Whut blood on th' p'int o' your knife?
Dear son, come tell t'me.
Hit's th' blood o' my oldest brother
That fought th' battle with me, me, me,
That fought th' battle with me!

The merry Englishman's influence on Missouri music is obvious in the Fourth of July celebration at St. Louis in 1809. The melodies that accompanied the hosts of toasts and discharges of cannon included "The Jolly Miller," "Cease Rude Boreas Blustering Railer," "The Jolly Haymakers," and "The Soldier's Return." Many other ballads of English origin had long been popular before American cousins whistled and sang them.

German folk songs poured into the State in the wake of the spreading German immigrants who fled in mid-century from despotic domination by the petty German rulers. Such little ditties as "Roselein, Roselein," with other lyrics still

make their appearance on college campuses. To a great extent, the maennerchor, or men's glee clubs, were for the Germans the equivalent of the singing schools for the Americans.

The first men's singing society among the Germans was the St. Louis saengerbund, organized in 1846. The plump, waistcoated singers usually held their rehearsals in a local tavern, with German folk songs composing most of their repertoire. Other groups which mushroomed in the early fifties made possible a song festival, held in 1853. Keen competition appeared at later songfests for the banner which the winning group carried away.

Among the Americans, the singing school furnished the actual channel for the people's music to find expression. The solitary singer in the hills clung to his ballad and taught it to his children, but in towns and in the countryside singers gathered at church or schoolhouse for a series of music lessons. Bundled up to their ears in robes and blankets, they glided in sleighs or sleds in mid-winter or plodded in carts or on horseback through spring mud or late summer dust to the appointed place for a singing school meeting.

Of course, efforts were made to establish formal music in its important role in the community, but these were primarily the results of the interests of individual men and did not reflect so completely the popular enthusiasm and participation as did the singing schools. For example, St. Louisans were offered in the *Missouri Gazette*, February 22, 1817, a grand concert of music by two professionals "assisted by several amateurs." However as the *St. Louis Directory* of 1821 lists only two professional musicians, the performers must have been few indeed.

Those indispensable tools for music, instruments and music books, made an early appearance in Missouri. "Hymn books" were advertised for sale in 1808, a "pianoforte" in 1810, and eight years later that true harbinger of culture, the music teacher, arrived. Shortly after, an academy for young girls offered both instrumental and vocal lessons and two music teachers advertised in the columns of the *Missouri Gazette* for vocal students.

The earliest attempt at music publication was a collection of psalm tunes known as the *Missouri Harmony*. Although it was published at Cincinnati in 1820, it was probably compiled in Missouri. While its primary audience remained the churches, the editor, Allen Carden, suggested that it was well adapted for singing schools and societies. He may, actually, have prepared the volume expressly for use in his vocal music school in St. Louis. The subsequent editions point to a wide sale and frequent use by musically inclined Missourians.

Carden must have taken his art seriously, for he warned that "a cough, all kinds of spirituous liquors, violent exercise, long fasting, veins overcharged with impure blood . . . are destructive to the voice. A frequent use of some acid drink, such as purified cider with water, vinegar, . . . are strengthening to the lungs."

Most of the population sang and played by ear. Even the minister "lined out" the songs to be sung in church. So it was quite an opportunity for the community if a singing teacher appeared in the neighborhood and offered to teach his pupils to read music by note.

For the itinerant teacher it was fortunate that his equipment was small. He needed a pitchpipe, a few songbooks, and perhaps a slate or, later, a small blackboard. After a few introductory remarks on the nature of music, the lecturer plunged into the craft of singing by note. To make the learning period shorter, shaped notes were used. These indicated their location in the scale by their design. For example, "do" was triangular, "ra," cup-shaped, "me," a diamond, "fa," a triangle standing on the point, "sol," circular, "la," square, and "ti," shaped like a top. Students greeted the keys with more dismay. Only too often, however, the major keys were merely treated as the "happy" and the minor keys as the "melancholy" ones.

For the slower readers some imaginative singing teacher had invented hand signs which signified the notes of the scale in a manner similar to the shaped-notes. In this series, a doubled fist meant "do," fingers tilted upward was "ra," fingers pointing outward meant "me," the thumb sticking out

represented "fa," thumb down and fingers apart was "sol," fingers down, thumb hidden meant "la," a pointing finger "ti," and a fist held high indicated "do."

But the crowning touch of the experienced singer was the gesture! A few of those for "Old Black Joe" included looking up beseechingly with outstretched arms, head bent toward the ground, and one hand behind an ear listening for "those gentle voices calling." Every song had a different set of gestures, but they all must be well-rounded; an awkward movement ruined the effect.

Singing schools continued throughout the last century in great popularity. In September 1858, John Shannon's school in Palmyra was advertised through the editorial columns. On a Friday evening the meeting was to be held by early candlelight in the Methodist church. The reputed proficiency of his pupils scattered throughout northeast Missouri was his best recommendation.

The Civil war cut sharply into the societies, especially among the Germans. Outstanding tenors and basses were wearing the Union blue and the festivals suffered accordingly. One program in St. Louis, however, was given in 1863 to raise funds for wounded soldiers.

When peace came the German singing groups flourished again. Such organizations as the Harmonie society, organized January 29, 1875, at Hermann, were popular. Following some instruction in vocal music, the members then regaled the town with concerts.

A few St. Louis groups were prosperous enough to purchase their meeting places and many participated in the national singing meets held in the East. Women's auxiliaries which sprang up in the seventies never approached the popularity of the men's clubs that had twenty-nine local societies participating in the saengerfest of 1888. Banquets, toasts, speeches, and games made the club rooms ring as often as the songs. But folk songs and male choruses were fast disappearing before the onslaught of the individual artist.

The singing school teacher is almost unknown now except in some isolated sections of the hill country. Like the early

ballad singers whose place he often usurped, he is in turn being replaced by the radio, phonograph records, and public school music.

However, the popular musical impulse that maintained the singing society itself still continues in Missouri and has given rise to such community projects as the all-day singing convention at West Plains. In 1938 the seventh annual meeting was held before an audience of about 4000. Here the earliest ballads as well as the "Old Black Joe" of the singing schools mingle with more contemporary songs. Music by the people has come into its own.

THE GLORY IS UPON US—A MISSOURI SPRING

The enchantment of spring in Missouri melts the heart from a long winter freeze. It is pure ecstasy to awaken to the song of our spring birds—to be caught up in a breathlessness and flower laden fragrance that makes daily living a joy! During the winter months she is like a shorn sheep, but early in March you can see tentative evidences of the splendor to come. By the middle of April, unless the elements are playing tricks, the full glory is upon us. Anyone visiting the State for the first time will succumb to the spell of a Missouri spring. He couldn't resist!

In the words of the poet and writer, Edmund Flagg, who visited Missouri in 1836, "The grasses and flowering wild-plants of the Mamelle Prairie are far-famed for their exquisite brilliancy of hue and gracefulness of form. One who has never looked upon the western prairie in the pride of its blushing bloom can hardly conceive the surpassing loveliness of its summer flora . . . the sweet springtime of the year it is when the gentle race of flowers dance over the teeming earth in the gayest guise and profusion. In the first soft days of April, when the tender green of vegetation begins to over-spread the soil scathed by the fires of autumn, the *viola*, primrose of the prairie, in all its rare and delicate forms; the *anemone* or wind-flower; the blue dewy harebell; the pale oxlip; the flowering *arbute*, and all the pretty family of the pinks and lilies lie sprinkled, as by the enchantment of a sum-

mer shower, or by the tripping footsteps of Titania with her fairies, over the landscape. The blue and white then tint the perspective, from the most limpid cerulean of an *iris* to the deep purple of the pink; from the pearly lustre of the cowslip to the golden richness of the buttercup. In the early springtime too, the island groves of the prairie are also in flower; and the brilliant crimson of the *cercis canadensis*, or Judas-tree; the delightful fragrance of the *lonicera* or honeysuckle, and the light yellow of the *jasimum*, render the forests as pleasant to the smell as to the eye. But the springtime passes away, and with her pass the fair young flowers her soft breath has warmed into being

—Such beauty, varying in the light
Of gorgeous nature, cannot be portrayed
By words, nor by the pencil's silent skill;
But is the property of those alone
Who have beheld it, noted it with care,
And, in their minds, recorded it with love.

The glory of the Missouri spring that Flagg so enjoyed, usually begins early in March with the appearance of the johnny-jump-ups, even before the trees begin to get their Easter dress. These are followed in April by the exquisite bird's-foot violets which blossom so profusely over the State in the fields, along streams, and in shady woodlands. Two other violets are among the earliest spring flowers, though they are not so common, the yellow and white violets.

Most of us can call up memories of our first encounter with the "bloodroot." It is usually found growing in the warm spring mud on hillsides, and earns its name from a poisonous bright orange-red juice that fills the stem of the plant. The flower stalk will stain your hands, and the legend goes that the Indians used this juice as a paint and dye. Close to the vicinity of the "bloodroot" will be usually found the early spring lily, commonly called the "dogtooth violet," "adder's-tongue" or Easter lily. Usually this flower will be found growing in groups as though someone had carefully planted them in a bed.

About this time you can see the first spikes of Dutchman's breeches, and a close relative, "the bleeding heart," but the real glory of spring is the redbud, which is so profuse in some sections of the State. The red buds appear first, later giving way to a great profusion of little lavender flowers that grow in clusters along the branches, twigs, and sometimes even decorate the rough bark along the trunk. Henry Brackenridge, Missouri's first author, in his *Journal* of a Missouri river voyage in April 1811, comments on "the red bud, the tree which blooms earliest in our woods, and so much admired early in the spring"

Loveliest of all the verbenas is the *verbena canadensis* which grows in dense clusters and is a brilliant red-purple. This blooms in the early spring and gives a gay splotch of color to the rocky dry places where it is usually found growing. It is like meeting an adventure to come upon a patch of verbena.

Next to the violet most Missouri youngsters make an early acquaintance with the wild sweet william, of the phlox family. In the early days of spring practically every home in the State that houses a youngster has a bouquet of withered sweet william as a table centerpiece, and to the child who picked them, the table never looked more resplendent!

Toward the end of April, Missouri's official flower, the hawthorne, is found in great abundance on the rolling hillsides. Forty-four states had selected their floral emblems before Missouri, with her abundance of wild and cultivated flowers, made her selection. The white flower of the hawthorne was a happy choice because it is unrivaled in beauty and honored in history. It is true that the hawthorne grows in many states, but leading botanical experts say that Missouri has the greatest number of natural varieties and hybrids of any state in the union, or any part of the world. The hawthorne, or red haw, as it is more commonly called, is well representative of Missouri, its favorite habitat.

The flowering dogwood is sure to weave a romantic spell. The flowers themselves are subdued by the large snowy, purple-tipped bracts which spread out like lovely graceful petals.

Iris is the Greek name for rainbow and the heavenly shade of the wild iris can only have been borrowed from that spectral vision. It has taken to cultivation, but a search in the woods for the wild variety will repay you by its loveliness.

If a plant has blue flowers, bell-shaped, then it is sure to be called the bluebell or Jacob's ladder. The latter name was chosen because its leaves are pinnately divided into smooth even leaflets opposite each other along a central stalk. This pretty flower is usually a neighbor to the phlox, violets, and ferns along streams and in shady nooks.

Jack-in-the-pulpits usually pop up toward the end of April, as does its cousin, the green dragon. The flowers of both are on a little spadix which surrounds Jack at the base, comes in behind, and makes a canopy over his head, much in the manner of the old time pulpits.

Toward the end of April the graceful columbine may be seen hanging over the rocky cliffs and shady streams. This is one of the most exciting spring flowers with its brilliant scarlet and gold flowers, and is a climatic warning that spring will soon be over.

An exotic note in the history of the flora specimens of Missouri is found on the rare dates when the showy orchid, or the *orchis spectabilis*, has put in an appearance. It is as rare and precious as it is lovely. You can chalk it up as a red letter day if you ever have the good fortune to find one. It was seen near Columbia in 1885, but for forty years after, it made no recorded appearance at all. Then from 1925 to 1934 it was found and acclaimed five times. Look for it in a shady spot in the dense woods, growing up through a thick carpet of old leaves. There will be two leaves pushing up from the ground, one apparently folded around the base of the other. On a stalk rising between them, a few flowers, three or four or more, will come out, not large, but very curious in shape. A spurred lip hangs downward and may be white or white spotted with lavender. An upper hood-shaped part is a deep rose-lavender or orchid shade with purple lines. It has a rich fragrance, hauntingly exquisite. Sometimes the orchid appears in April, sometimes not until the middle of May, and most usually not at all!

By May the trees have their leaves and all the hills and fields are rolling greens, spotted everywhere with a galaxy of color from the 2281 species of flowers that is Missouri's boast. Many of the early flowers have disappeared to be replaced by new ones such as the beautiful spider lily or spiderwort, as it familiarly called, a heavenly blue in color. Another blue May flower is the day flower or wandering jew. It is a vivid blue and derives one of its names from the fact that each flower opens for just one morning, and the other from its wandering tendencies, often found creeping in doorways.

On a lucky day in early summer you may find the yellow lady's slipper. This is of the orchid family and has a slipper shaped lip with a round opening on top. As its name indicates it is yellow, often with purple or brown lines.

But when you find the wild rose in bloom you can be sure spring is over, for the wild rose is the "May queen of the summer flowers." The roses, usually fragrant, vary from a deep rose to a white.

Missouri's charm is partly the seasonal contrasts that she offers, with each season having its own beauty. Unusually blessed by nature, the State runs the gamut of many varieties of climate. From this rainbow of topographical differences emerges the flowers of her prairies and river valleys, the azalea and hydrangea of the highlands, down to the wild beauties along her southern border, and over all the tenuous fragility of the spring flowers. It is always with regret that we surrender the hushed loveliness of spring. That is something we may treasure through the years, looking forward to the next year's adventure of seeing the first flower, the first trees in leaf, and listening to that exquisite song of the first spring birds!

MARRIAGES ARRANGED THIS SIDE OF HEAVEN

There was little of the love light gleaming about the marriages of the French *habitans* in the early days of Missouri history. Marriages were then very much a business arrangement. All the unions were not necessarily *marriages de con-*

venance but there simply was no marriage without the *convenance*. The consent of both parents and the head of the family was necessary in order to get the sanction of the authorities, since all marriages rested on a written contract which governed the property involved. The civil marriage was so much a business arrangement that sometimes the parties executed their wills in one another's favor immediately after signing the marriage contract. But when the religious sacrament was performed, the festivities began!

Many of the German immigrants also arranged marriages, however, less for the conveyance of family property than for personal convenience. Most of the Germans who came to the west during the third and fourth decades and settled along the Missouri river were unmarried young men. Many of them were compelled to return to the cities, although farming was lucrative, simply because they did not have a wife! Some kept bachelor hall, but most of them if they did not find a mate sold their land and moved to the city. Under those circumstances it is easy to understand why the resolve to marry matured with astonishing rapidity whenever an opportunity, suitable or otherwise, presented itself.

Among his reminiscences of German immigrants in Missouri in 1834, Gert Goebel recounts the story of an old bachelor who lived in Washington, Franklin county. He was a cooper with a good trade but he protested against his lonely life vociferously. The watchmaker of that village, who traveled around the country considerably, told him of a most attractive widow. A meeting was arranged, but when they found themselves in one another's presence they were most embarrassed. Neither ventured to utter a word so their whole intercourse consisted of eloquent sidelong glances. This seemed to have a favorable result for they joined hands, and the watchmaker rushed forward to congratulate them. After hesitating awhile the widow sighed, "Well, if it is the will of the Lord that I shall have another husband, let's go to the squire and be done with it."

Goebel also relates the wedding of his sister to an American neighbor with whom she had been thrown in constant association since there were no German youths around. The day

of the wedding was set and the nearest justice of the peace was notified, old Squire McDonald. "Do you, Thomas Bailey, promise to love and protect the person whom you hold by your right hand as your lawfully wedded wife, and be faithful to her till Providence may separate you?" queried the Squire. When this question was answered in the affirmative, a similar, equally brief question was asked the bride, and when her answer was given, the Squire announced, "And so I declare you herewith to be husband and wife." Goebel said that the solemn act was regarded by the squire as only an interruption in the masculine art of smoking his pipe, but when the bride's mother was told that she had just witnessed the marriage ceremony of which she could not understand a word, she left the room, weeping bitterly, for she did not see how it was possible for such a marriage to be legal.

The marriages of our grandmothers were a pleasant contrast to the marriages of the early settlers, for there was "romance in the air" and everything was more or less seen through "rose colored glasses." Marriage in grandmother's day was an exhausting experience. For several weeks the bride was kept in seclusion, and even the bridegroom wasn't allowed to see her on the wedding day until she was attired and ready for the ceremony in

Something old and something new,
Something borrowed and something blue.

to insure her good fortune. There was no rice throwing, no old shoes and tin cans tied to the vehicle in which they were to depart on the wedding trip, since it was customary for the newly married couple to stay at home. The bride was ceremoniously escorted to her room the first night by her bridesmaids, the one who retrieved the thimble in her slice of wedding cake taking off her shoes, and the one who found the ring, and was therefore to be the next bride, taking off her wedding veil.

The next morning, after a breakfast almost as elaborate as the supper of the evening, she and the bridegroom went to his family for the "infare" at which his mother tried to outshine the bride's mother by entertainment. There was

an elaborate dinner, and a still more elaborate supper, which was followed by dancing. At the "infare" the bride wore a dress of bright-colored, heavy silk, made low in the neck, with a little cape to fit over the décolletage like a yoke, and long sleeves set within short sleeves called caps. For dancing the long sleeves and cape were removed but were added when the dress made its second appearance at church. The bridal festivities continued as long as either the bride or groom had a relative rich enough to give an entertainment.

The colored folks who lived on the big Missouri plantations also had "formal weddings" occasionally at the "big house" with the bride dressed in a long white veil resembling mosquito netting. After shyly receiving the white folk's congratulations, the wedding party went to their own quarters to partake of home-made refreshments, followed by singing and dancing to the music of a banjo, jew's-harp and fiddle.

In the Ozark country of Missouri, marriage was the high point of life and was taken most seriously. Elaborate home weddings were held, followed by feasts and celebrations which usually lasted for two days. The wedding was a formal affair with the bride properly gowned and the bridesmaids wearing brideknobs made of leaves and flowers.

The time of the ceremony was high noon. The groom and his young men companions would leave his home on horseback to reach the bride's domain in the nick of time for the wedding. They rode at breakneck speed, whooping and yelling, hurdling fences, and defying all caution. Arriving at the bride's home, they rode around the house three times, dismounted, and entered the house for the ceremony.

The rites were comparatively simple, but the wedding feast which followed was an elaborate affair. In the afternoon they played games and sang, followed by a big dance in the evening. The lid was off the barrel of hospitality for the whole affair was punctuated by the hilarious conduct of the menfolk, as nips from an overflowing jug kept them in boisterous good humor. The wedding dance was usually followed next day by the "infare" at the groom's home with another dance culminating the wedding celebration. After

the young couple had had a few days to "settle in," usually noisy charivaris were given at which the groom was forced to treat his guests to candy and cigars or get a ducking.

MISSOURI MINIATURES

GEORGE ENGELMANN

"Democratic tendencies" forced a nineteen-year-old medical student to transfer from the University of Heidelberg first to the University of Berlin and then to the University of Würzburg where he received his M. D. degree, July 19, 1831. In succeeding years Dr. George Engelmann gained an enviable reputation as physician, meteorologist, and botanist.

Born at Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, February 2, 1809, Dr. Engelmann came to America in September 1832, to make financial investments and reached St. Louis, February 20, 1833. For two years he lived on a nearby Illinois farm, practiced medicine, and roamed over the country studying plants, minerals, and rocks. After a trip through Missouri and Arkansas, Dr. Engelmann settled in St. Louis in 1835 and became one of its busiest physicians.

As the first in this region to use obstetrical forceps, he aroused bitter criticism from certain of his colleagues. He was also among the first to use quinine in treating malaria. January 1, 1836, Dr. Engelmann began taking thermometer, barometer, and hydrometer readings which he continued for forty-seven years, keeping the only reliable record for so early a date in the Mississippi valley.

With Captain Carl Neyfield he began the publication in 1837 of a periodical, *Das Westland*, written to unite German settlers and give information to prospective German immigrants. The periodical did not survive beyond the first volume.

Dr. Engelmann sent many specimens of plants to European museums, which brought about international recognition and a life-long friendship with Dr. Asa Gray of Harvard university, the most noted botanist of the time. Thomas

Nuttall, famous botanist, ornithologist, and explorer, was also a friend of Dr. Engelmann's. Upon the recommendations of Gray and Nuttall, all the great explorers of that day came to Engelmann to compare and adjust their instruments to his. He examined and determined the classification of most of the botanical specimens collected on government expeditions.

Although Dr. Engelmann's medical practice kept him very busy during his early years in America, his herbarium and botanical garden always adjoined his office. After 1869 he saw few patients and devoted his time to scientific interests. His monograph on North American *Cuscutineae* which appeared in the *American Journal of Science* in 1842 established his reputation as a systematic botanist. Always the scientist, Dr. Engelmann never recovered from a cold which he caught sweeping a path through the snow to his thermometers and died February 4, 1884.

Aided in his work by the establishment of the Missouri botanical garden by Henry Shaw, Dr. Engelmann left to this institution his great collection of botanical specimens. His son gave to the garden his father's invaluable herbarium, which is said to contain the original specimens described by Dr. Engelmann.

During his lifetime Dr. Engelmann received many honors in America, Germany, England, France, and other countries. The University of Missouri conferred the degree of doctor of laws on him in 1875, and the University of Würzburg, in 1882, awarded him with its quinquacentennial diploma for eminence in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. A member of thirty-three scientific societies at home and abroad, Dr. Engelmann organized in 1856 the St. Louis academy of science, the first of its kind west of the Alleghenies; he was also one of the founders of the national academy.

[Sources for data on the life of George Engelmann are: *Dictionary of American Biography*, VI (1931); C. A. White, "Memoir of George Engelmann, 1809-1884" (1896); W. A. Bek, "George Engelmann, Man of Science," *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 2-4, Vol. XXIV, No. 1; *St. Louis Republican*, February 5, 1884.]

JOSEPH NASH McDOWELL

Joseph Nash McDowell, who has been called the founder of the first medical college west of the Mississippi, was born, April 1, 1805, near Lexington, Kentucky. Educated at Transylvania university, he was given the right to practice medicine when only twenty years old. He taught anatomy for one year at his alma mater and for one session at Jefferson medical college in Philadelphia. For ten years McDowell was a member of the faculty at Cincinnati medical college.

In 1840 he moved to St. Louis and opened his medical college there on November 2. Although in reality a department of Kemper college in St. Louis, it was often called McDowell's medical college. The number of students increased yearly, and the fame of the institution soon became national. In 1847 the school was made the medical department of Missouri university and remained such until 1857. In 1849 the trustees and faculty built on Eighth and Gratiot streets one of the finest medical buildings in the Mississippi valley.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, McDowell identified himself with the South, and Union soldiers transformed his college building into the Gratiot street prison. McDowell was appointed medical director of the trans-Mississippi department of the Confederate army. Later he went to Europe in the interest of medicine, delivering a series of lectures at Edinburgh university while abroad. At the end of the war he spent a few months in Cairo, Illinois. He soon returned to St. Louis, however, and concentrated on the great work of his life, the Missouri medical college.

McDowell was actively interested in improving the status of medicine in Missouri. At the first meeting of the Missouri State medical association he introduced a resolution petitioning the state legislature to appoint an inspector of drugs and medicine. A co-editor of the *Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1845-1846, and *The Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1848-1849, he made valuable contributions to these as well as other publications. He was a physician of ability and as

a surgeon had few equals in the country. McDowell died in St. Louis, September 25, 1868.

[Sources for data on the life of Joseph Nash McDowell are: *Proceedings of the Missouri State Medical Association* (1850); *Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal*, I, II (1847); W. B. Stevens, *St. Louis, the Fourth City, 1764-1909* (1909); *Transactions of the Medical Association of Missouri*, April 21-22, 1851; *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, Vol. IV (1901); *St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, September 26, 1868.]

RED-LETTER BOOKS RELATING TO MISSOURI

Missouri, Day by Day. Edited by Floyd C. Shoemaker. 2 vols. (Jefferson City, Mid-State printing company, 1943. 846 pp.)

Missourians will welcome these two volumes to the ever increasing collection of Missouriana. Floyd C. Shoemaker's organization of the state's colorful history is unique; the composition is scholarly and intensely interesting. The editor was assisted in the collection of the material by a number of scholars who carried on research, compiled data, checked facts, and made the bibliographies for the many articles composing these volumes. Care in using only accurate, available, historical sources in order that all articles should be historically correct is apparent. The result of such painstaking methods is a work that will be interesting to the general reader as well as an invaluable historical guide for the serious historian. This history, which will serve as an authentic reference for many, will be especially useful to the journalist, the educator, the librarian, and the public speaker.

When he was seven years old, Floyd C. Shoemaker came with his parents to northeast Missouri, settling near Bucklin in Linn county where he grew to manhood. His parents were native Pennsylvanians, but his mother, who came to Missouri early in life, was reared and educated in Macon county. This distinguished and affable historian received his early education in the public schools of the State. At seventeen, he entered the Northeast Missouri State Teachers college at Kirksville, graduating in 1906. While attending this institution, he developed an interest in the field of history. Later he entered the University of Missouri where he continued

his work in that field, devoting an increasingly greater part of his time to the history of Missouri and in 1911 received a master's degree. The subject of his thesis was "The First Constitution of Missouri, 1820." This study led him into the field of research and resulted in the ultimate production of his scholarly work, *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood, 1804 to 1821*.

While still an assistant in the University of Missouri, he became associated in 1910 with the State Historical Society of Missouri as assistant librarian. He became its secretary in 1915, a position he has held with distinction continuously to the present. Through his untiring efforts for a third of a century, he has made the Society one of the outstanding state historical societies of our country. Its library is a storehouse of valuable records of the land and people of Missouri.

As secretary of the Society, one of the editor's early interests was making Missourians conscious of their achievements through popularizing the history of the State. He believed that the people should know and value their achievements or they would fail to accomplish things worthy to remember and honor.

In February 1925, the Society began to publish short articles concerning specific personages, events, and significant phases in the historical development of Missouri to be released to the press of the State. These articles which became very popular with thousands of Missourians soon became known as "This Week in Missouri History." For a period of sixteen years, they appeared in many of the weekly and daily newspapers in all sections of Missouri. This series of articles acquainted Missourians with their great heritage. Their popularity and the recognition by many readers of their permanent value prompted the editor to put them in book form.

While "This Week in Missouri History" served as the principal basis for the contents of *Missouri, Day by Day*, he found it advisable to add here and there new articles or paragraphs to carry out his idea of a historical review of Missouri, day by day. At the close of most of the articles, a short bibliography has been added which greatly enhances

the value of the books to history students. The articles are organized on the basis of a significant date related to the subject treated. In reality the work is a calendar of the significant happenings connected with the historical evolution of Missouri. It is interesting to note that there are very few days in the year's calendar that the editor found impossible to connect with some significant fact.

It would be impossible in this short article to review the various subjects treated in these two volumes for they are as varied as the land and people of Missouri. The sketches are briefly but concisely written, all dealing with a definite fact or phase of Missouri history. Each sketch is a significant story in itself; the sum total, however, of all of these articles reveals the dramatic story of the rich inheritance that is the common property of all Missourians.

Volume one begins with January first and closes with June thirtieth; volume two continues from July first to December thirty-first. Each volume has an index.

Many of the articles are biographical. Selecting varied occupational groups, the editor presents the Indian fighter, the explorer, the trapper and trader, along with the early pioneer and settler. He follows with a panoramic review of the politicians, the statesmen, the physicians, the preachers, the farmers, the engineers, the industrialists, the journalists, the inventors, the bankers, the horticulturists, the artists, the military and business leaders, all contributors to the growth and development of Missouri. Within these short biographical sketches are to be found many interesting facts and events that were nearly lost to this generation. Through them such information becomes the possession of all thoughtful Missourians.

This work is by no means only a compilation of biographies, however. There are many articles dealing with Missouri institutions such as seminaries, colleges, universities, various eleemosynary and penal organizations, historical societies, libraries, and state parks. There are many interesting articles reporting various phases of Indian wars, the

Mexican war, the Civil war, Spanish-American war and World war I. The slavery question is reviewed in a number of articles.

He gives considerable space to the economic development, the social life, the religious activities, the political growth, and the cultural evolution of the State. Some attention is given to towns and cities, especially St. Louis and Kansas City.

Missouri, Day by Day, has a wealth of interesting material. It should be read by all Missourians. No doubt it will prove a handy reference for the general reader for many years. Moreover, it contains such material that is of permanent historical value.—Contributed by Walter H. Ryle,¹ president, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri.

MISSOURI SCRAPBOOK

An infallible way to be preserved in history is to offer or to serve as the butt of a joke. During General Marquis de Lafayette's visit in St. Louis on his tour of the United States in 1825, one Missouri hostess covered herself with shame at a reception, but thereby won historical immortality. She murmured, "General, is this your first visit to America?" Perhaps she didn't catch his name!

Something for everybody's taste—

The celebrated cabalistic letters O. K. have very different significations with the different functionaries of Government.—With Mr. Van Buren they mean "Off for Kinderhook," with Kendell, "Off for Kentuck," and with Blair, "Off for Kuba."—Palmyra, *Missouri Whig*, November 28, 1840.

¹DR. WALTER H. RYLE, president of Northeast Missouri State Teachers college, Kirksville, is a native Missourian. He received a B. S. degree in education from that college, an M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from George Peabody Teachers college. He was professor of history at Kirksville, 1928-29, instructor in Peabody college, 1929-30, from 1930-37 professor of social science in Kirksville, and since 1937 president of that institution. He is the author of two books on Missouri history and a number of articles, largely on historical subjects.

Nurses aides! this way—

Base Ball.—The Base Ball Club is under a full head of steam, and the young men talk of nothing else but the ins, outs, catchers, pitchers, short stock, etc. So far, there has been no bones broken, but we anticipate a thrilling story soon.—*Boonville Weekly Eagle*, May 30, 1868.

A hot election!

"Spontaneous combustion" did its work on Monday last. The mixture of Whigs and Nativists produced "spontaneous combustion" which burnt those parties to cinders.—*St. Louis Tri-Weekly Union*, April 7, 1848.

They play another tune—

A man downtown has sold his piano in consequence of the hard times. He is now learning his daughters to perform on the washboard. The music is not so pleasant, but much more to the purpose.—*Palmyra Weekly Whig*, September 23, 1858.

Enlighten the voter!

Boonville is soon to be lighted with gas. We need the article very much in campaign times.—*Boonville Weekly Eagle*, October 4, 1872.

What about the income tax?

Men of property! Neglect not the first symptoms of that dread disease, Consumption; for it is a disease to which you are peculiarly liable.—*Liberty Weekly Tribune*, February 13, 1847.

And yet it wasn't leap year!

The ladies of Howard county, in this State, have taken the Union in hand. On Saturday of last week they held a meeting in Fayette, at which one hundred female names were enrolled. They resolved to present a flag to the man selected for a Union representative for that county. . . . Among

other proceedings, they resolved to invite several gentlemen to "address" them at a future meeting.—St. Louis, *Missouri Republican*, February 9, 1861.

So Benton says to Calhoun, says he—

Mr. B. did you say or did you not say what I said you said, because C. said you never did say what I said you said; now if you said you did not say what I said you said you said, then what did you say?—Palmyra, *Missouri Whig*, February 19, 1845.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months from November 1943, to January 1944, inclusive, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

TWENTY-NINE NEW MEMBERS

McReynolds, Allen C., Carthage

SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Fitzgerald, R. L., Kansas City

SIX NEW MEMBERS

Winkelmaier, Robert C., St. Louis

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Breckenridge, James M., St. Louis

Kelly, C. T., St. Louis

Neuhoff, Dorothy, St. Louis

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Brady, Thomas A., Columbia

Scarritt, W. H., Kansas City

Wilson, J. Russell, Webster Groves

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Asotsky, Max, Kansas City

Barks, Horace, Jr., University City

Richards, Mrs. Dona, St. Louis

White, Mrs. Ella, Caledonia

ONE NEW MEMBER

Baker, Henry, Columbia

Barr, J. F., Kansas City

Barrett, Jesse W., St. Louis

Barron, W. Harry, Fredericktown

Bates, Caroline, St. Louis

Branham, Robert T., Kansas City

Cameron, E. T., Hannibal

Carson, C. O., Hannibal

Christy, J. S., St. Louis

Cloney, Thomas W., Sedalia

Fogle, Mrs. Clyde T., Jefferson City

Gray, Chester H., Washington,

D. C.

Hallock, E. O., Kansas City

Harris, Iva May, Jefferson City	Muench, Max S., St. Louis
Hobbs, Mrs. John W., Jefferson City	O'Connor, James J., St. Louis
Hornung, John, Jr., St. Louis	Oliver, Allen L., Cape Girardeau
Hunter, Stephen B., Cape Girardeau	Pickard, L. A., Kennett
Kelleter, Paul, Ironton	Rule, W. G., St. Louis
Kern, Carl Wilhelm, St. Louis	Schubert, Chas. G., Branson
Lee, Mrs. Henry Turner, St. Louis	Scott, Stella L., Ferguson
McElroy, Emmett F., Kansas City	Smith, Frederick M., Independence
Meriwether, Chas. L., Jr., Louisiana	Smith, Mrs. O. A., Farmington
Motley, Mrs. Robert L., Bowling Green	Sutherland, John H., St. Louis
Mueller, Helen B., Cape Girardeau	Withers, Mrs. Robert S., Liberty
	Wolf, E. H., Bonne Terre

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

November 1943-January 1944

One hundred fifty-four applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months from November 1943, to January 1944, inclusive. The total of annual membership as of January 31, 1944, is 3646.

Aslin, Neil C., Columbia	Casey, Clifford H., Joplin
Asplin, Mrs. Ike, Bourbon	Christy, Joseph, Kirkwood
Aultman, Mrs. D. E., II, Columbia	Coil, Paul E., Mexico
Babler, Jacob L., St. Louis	Combs, Joe C., Springfield
Barbree, Clarence, Webster Groves	Cope, Clyde C., Clayton
Barton, Frank B., Hannibal	Cornog, Lula, Branson
Bauer, Roland R., Jr., St. Louis	Crow, Estora Lee, Sullivan
Blatz, Robert J., St. Louis	Davis, Mrs. True, St. Joseph
Boone, Daniel, Kansas City	Drake, William E., Columbia
Bowman, Everett N., Jefferson City	DuBois, G., Clayton
Boyd, Henry B., Sarcoxie	Dwight, Carl, Columbia
Bratvogel, Mrs. E., St. Louis	Fisher, L. C., Kansas City
Breckenridge, Clarence E., Westwood, New Jersey	FitzGibbon, Richard J., St. Louis
Breckenridge, George P., New York City	Flanagan, Mrs. J. C., Chicago
Breckenridge, Thomas S., Santa Ana, California	Fogle, Earl E., Lancaster
Brooks, Mrs. Berry, Memphis, Tennessee	Ford, Marshall E., Maryville
Buford, Charles L., Fredericktown	Ford, Ralph W., Kansas City
Burns, T. R., Sr., Willow Springs	Fowler, T. B., Kansas City
Burwell, Mrs. H. L., Wellsville	Galbraith, Robert L., Joplin
Carson, C. O., Hannibal	Garner, Harl A., Winston
	Garrison, Willard, Columbia
	Gillum, Mark M., Clarksville
	Gleeson, James, Jr., Kansas City
	Golden, Roy L., Clayton

- Gouge, M. E., Sedalia
 Gray, Dan T., Fayetteville, Arkansas
 Greene, May, Cape Girardeau
 Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. R., San Francisco, California
 Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. G., Granite City, Illinois
 Hanks, W. O., Joplin
 Heckel, Albert K., Columbia
 Held, Lois C., St. Louis
 Hill, Mrs. A. Ross, Kansas City
 Hodges, H. M., St. Louis
 Hogan, Edward J., St. Louis
 Hulverson, Everett, St. Louis
 Hunter, Charlotte L., Louisiana
 James, Mrs. Ed D., Joplin
 John Burroughs School, Clayton
 Keck, Jay E., Independence
 Kennedy, Howard H., St. Louis
 Kettelkamp, Wesley C., Lebanon, Illinois
 Kirchner, R. E., Syracuse
 Knight, William, Brunswick
 Koenig, Duane, Columbia
 Koenig, O. A., Ironton
 Kraehe, Enno E., Columbia
 Kreamalmeyer, Albert, Steelville
 Laidlaw, Wayne Noblitt, Sarasota, Florida
 Lammers, Ben H., Springfield
 Larsen, L. A., Kansas City
 Lebanon Public Library, Lebanon
 Linder, Louis, St. Louis
 Lindsay, Alva F., St. Joseph
 Lord, Daniel A., St. Louis
 McCluer, Franc L., Fulton
 McGee, W. D., Kennett
 Massey, R. L., Kansas City
 Mayer, Charles H., St. Joseph
 Meador, L. E., Springfield
 Melcher, George, Kansas City
 Monk, H. C., Kansas City
 Morris, George Roy, Kansas City
 Morton, Thelma, Kansas City
 Mothershead, Edgar J., Clayton
 Mueller, Wilbur K., Richmond Heights
 Murrill, R. T., Fredericktown
 Naylon, John L., Kansas City
 Nicholson, Charles P., St. Louis
 Pacific High School, Pacific Park, Guy B., Platte City
 Parker, Donald D., Brookings, South Dakota
 Parker, Jones, St. Louis
 Patton, Grace, Fulton
 Paule, William E., St. Louis
 Perkins, Mrs. M. N., Chino Valley, Arizona
 Phillips, Alroy S., St. Louis
 Phillips, V. E., Kansas City
 Pitney, Victor M., Louisiana
 Porter, Katherine R., Kansas City
 Potter, Howard C., Springfield
 Priest, H. S., St. Louis
 Raab, Kenneth, Columbia
 Reinhardt, Areola, St. Louis
 Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Deck, Webster Groves
 Reynolds, S. Crews, Caruthersville
 Ricketts, R. L., Kansas City
 Righter, Richard, Kansas City
 Roach, Mrs. Ruth, St. Louis
 Roberts, E. M., Chillicothe
 Robison, John J., Maysville
 Schafer, John, Farmington
 Searcy, L. N., Eminence
 Shartel, Mrs. C. M., Neosho
 Shepley, Ethan A. H., St. Louis
 Sisler, Russell A., Dexter
 Skoggin, W. L., Ironton
 Spoor, Joseph W., Kansas City
 Stein, Anna W., St. Louis
 Stevens, Ruby, Lesterville
 Stevenson, B. M., Kansas City
 Stewart, Harry C., Denver, Colorado
 Sutherland, William A., Laguna Beach, California
 Swink, Robert A., Pasadena, California

Tlapak, John, St. Marys	Wesley, Frank A., St. Louis
Tomko, John K., Garfield, New Jersey	White, J. Nean, Rolla
Trader, Charles B., Sedalia	Whiteside, R. F., Foley
Treat, Mary M., Frankford	Whitlow, Mrs. W. B., Fulton
Twilte, Ivar, Jefferson City	Willard, Ted D., Camdenton
Vassee, Mrs. Stella P., Huntsville	Williams, Frank B., Springfield
Vinton, Spencer Samuel, St. Louis	Williamson, T. D., Lawson
Waldemer, Edwin R., Clayton	Wilson, J. Russell, Webster Groves
Ward, R. Campbell, Lee's Summit	Windell, Mrs. George, Columbia
Ward, Roy, Chaffee	Wisebart, S. J., St. Louis
Watkins, James D., Kansas City	Wolf, Louis, St. Louis
Weil, Maurice, St. Louis	Wood, Guy M., University City
Weimer, Mrs. Virda, Kingfisher, Oklahoma	Wood, Reuben T., Springfield
Wengert, James J., Clayton	Yates, Mrs. E. B., Liberty
	Young, E. L., Grandview
	Zumbrun, W. F., Bolivar

MARKING HISTORICAL SITES IN ST. LOUIS

One of the most extensive historical projects recently undertaken by any organization in the State is the program of the young men's division of the St. Louis chamber of commerce. To insure the permanent identification of historical sites in the city, this group has inaugurated the policy of erecting appropriate markers. Since 1932 the committee has placed 174 markers throughout St. Louis. Eighty-five have been erected within the Jefferson National Expansion memorial area, while the remaining eighty-nine are distributed over the city and surrounding metropolitan area. Much of the investigation and research for the project has been the result of the efforts of Dr. William G. Swekosky and J. O. Spreen.

During the last three months seven additional markers concerning the post Civil war period have been erected. A photograph placed in a store window at the corner of Grand boulevard and Enright avenue commemorates the Civil war history of St. Louis as a fortified town. The marker indicates the site of Fort no. 7, one of a series of ten forts which defended the city. St. Louis as a center for westward expansion is exemplified by the activities of Dr. Frederick A. Wislizenus, whose western travels and scientific interests made him a well-known figure. A marker has been erected

at the corner of Broadway and Valentine streets at his home and office which still stands. Wislizenus' partner, Dr. George Engelmann, was the subject for a marker erected at the latter's home at the corner of Broadway and Elm streets. Other markers include the one identifying the site of the office of Charles V. Riley, the first state entomologist, the home of Francis P. Blair, Jr., during the Civil war, a view of the St. Nicholas hotel, now the Victoria building, and a view of Washington avenue west from Fourth street in the 1880s. These markers will familiarize the native St. Louisan as well as the newcomer or transient with the most important historical and colorful spots in the city. It is a project that will increase in value as time passes.

WANTED: MISSOURI DIRECTORIES

One of the most important sources of biographical and local historical data is the Missouri directory, whether for city, town, or telephone. It is one of the best checks on industries and the immediate steps in the careers of individuals. The State Historical Society of Missouri has made a practice of collecting this type of material but much is still locked away in old trunks in attics, stacked in closets and dusty corners, or piled with old newspapers and magazines waiting to go into the scrap heap. It should be saved. The directory, whether old or new, is valuable historical documentary material. If any member of the Society should own or know of the existence of such material, it would be a kindness both to the Society and to future research workers to send it to the library of the Society or write to the officers indicating its ownership by others. If the owner wished to make an outright gift, it would add to the already large collection of the Society.

WEEKLY FEATURE ARTICLES OF THE SOCIETY

The fighting Indian rangers, sentimental melodies in St. Louis Apollo gardens, the gymnastic societies of German refugees, and pioneer shooting matches are several of the aspects of Missouri life of the past century which are cur-

rently recreated in the series of weekly historical features compiled by the Society. The articles are published weekly in the newspapers throughout the State to intensify public interest in Missouri's past. The articles released during the months of January, February, and March are:

January: " 'Another Indian Bit the Dust' Was the Proud Boast of the Fighting Missouri Rangers," " 'Thar's Gold in Them Hills' Was No Joke to Migrating Missourians in 'Forty-nine," "Passenger Pigeons Lost from Missouri Skies and Kitchens," "Small Country Stills Furnished 'Spirits' for Pioneer Medicine Chests and Family Cupboards."

February: " 'Old Betsey' Defied 'Long Jim' as Pioneers Shot for Beef," "Gay, Screaming Parrots Once Made Missouri River Bottoms a Veritable Tropical Paradise," " 'Put up your Dukes' Was the Popular Method of Settling Early Frontier Differences," "They Put the 'Polish on the Apple' in Pioneer Missouri's Young Ladies' Seminaries."

March: " ' . . . And Long May It Wave' Was Pledge of German Immigrants to Missouri in Civil War Days," "Funerals in the Old Days Often Led 'Over the Hill to the Poorhouse' for the Bereaved Family," "True to their Colors the Irish Shake out the Mothballs and Don Their Green Ties for St. Pat's Day," "St. Louis Suffered Deluge of Holland Herring, Swiss Cheese, and Apollo Gardens in the 1850s," "The Proper 'Spirits' Not Reserved for Holidays by Early Missourians."

ACTIVITIES OF COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Because of war conditions, the annual fall dinner meeting of the Cole county historical society was not held as originally planned. Other activities, however, have been maintained as usual. The War records committee is continuing its work in compiling clippings and other data concerning the efforts of Cole county in the war and the activities of members from the county in the armed services. The society is planning additions to the displays of Indian relics and family antiques already collected.

The Pettis county historical society has completed an attractive and educational museum of transportation, showing all forms of conveyance from the ox-drawn wagon to the latest in railroad equipment, displayed in eleven hand-made cases. The cases, which were given the society by individuals and organizations, are placed along the corridor walls of the Pettis county courthouse. Other items of local and historical interest were added to the transportation display to which the Missouri Pacific railroad also contributed. The Pettis county historical society was organized in 1943. J. L. Curry is president and Mrs. Frank Leach is secretary.

The fifth annual meeting and election of officers of the Phelps county historical society was held in Rolla, December 7. Dean Curtis L. Wilson of the Missouri school of mines gave an address on the making of history and Pearl Harbor day. Dr. Breuer read letters from three pioneer citizens of Phelps county who are still living. Colonel Charles L. Woods reviewed the history of the society since its organization five years ago. Dr. Mann made a report on the latest additions to the collection of historical material. The following officers were elected for the coming year: B. H. Rucker, president; Mrs. Perry Elder, vice-president; Dr. R. E. Breuer, secretary; Mrs. S. H. Lloyd, Jr., treasurer; and Dr. C. V. Mann, custodian of records and historian. Mrs. O. V. Jackson and Miss Mattie Freeman were elected to the board of directors for a term of two years.

The St. Louis county historical society held a meeting at the Clayton public library, October 4. Delbert S. Wenzlick gave an address on "General Ulysses Simpson Grant."

ANNIVERSARIES

The 108th birthday anniversary of Samuel L. Clemens was celebrated in Hannibal, November 30, by a program arranged by E. T. Miller, president of the Mark Twain commission. Twenty-four school children participated in a ceremony at the Mark Twain cave. After a private screening

of a film by Warner brothers, a luncheon was given in the Mark Twain hotel at which Morris Anderson presided. Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, gave an address. In the afternoon, the building occupied as a law office by Mark Twain's father, John M. Clemens, was presented to the city by Warner brothers. Judge Roy B. Meriwether of Monroe City delivered the principal address. The traditional dinner at the Mark Twain home concluded the day's activities.

The division of the National park service in St. Louis held an exhibition from September 22 to October 24 in the museum in the old courthouse to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Valentine Riley, first state entomologist of Missouri, who placed the control of insect pests on a scientific basis. A public meeting was held September 22 at the old courthouse under the sponsorship of the Jefferson National Expansion memorial, the Academy of science of St. Louis, and the Webster Groves nature study society. Dr. E. P. Meiners gave an illustrated lecture on Riley's life and work.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Jefferson City chamber of commerce in 1893, the Cole county historical society republished a pictorial brochure depicting the city in 1891.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

A memorial service in honor of two former circuit judges, the late Reuben P. Owen and the late W. S. C. Walker, were held in Bloomfield, December 6. The service, under the direction of the Stoddard county bar association, included an eulogy of Judge Owen by Henry Phillips of Cape Girardeau and a tribute to Judge Walker by Judge James V. Billings. Allen L. Oliver, president of the Missouri bar association, also gave an address. George Munger, of Bloomfield, compiled a pamphlet biography of Judge Owen.

NOTES

Dr. Evarts A. Graham, professor of surgery at Washington university and surgeon-in-chief at Barnes hospital, was awarded the Charles Mickle fellowship for 1943 by the University of Toronto. The fellowship is awarded annually to a physician considered by the university to have done most during the preceding ten years to advance knowledge of a practical kind in medicine. Dr. Graham's investigations have been in discovering a method of testing gall bladder functions and in developing a new diagnosis and treatment of cancer of the lung. Other awards to Dr. Graham include an honorary fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons of England in November, the Lister medal given him last May, and the John Scott award in Philadelphia in 1937. In 1942 he received the tenth annual St. Louis award for outstanding service to the community.

Under the direction of Martin L. Faust, professor of political science in the University of Missouri and director of the studies for the constitutional convention, a series of pamphlets has been prepared for the use of the delegates. They include "Manual on Education," by Neil C. Aslin and William L. Bradshaw, "County Government Manual," by William L. Bradshaw, "Manual on Federal-State Relations," by John G. Heinberg, "Manual on the Amending Procedure and the Initiative and Referendum," by Paul G. Steinbicker and Martin L. Faust, "Manual on the Bill of Rights and Suffrage and Elections," by Harry B. Kies and Carl A. McCandless, "Manual on the Executive Article" and "Manual on the Legislative Article," both by Martin L. Faust. The extensive research that made possible the publication of these valuable pamphlets furnishes a wide basis for investigation and use by the members of the convention.

The *Missouri*, described as one of the world's largest battleships was launched January 29 at the Brooklyn navy yard. A 45,000 ton ship, she was finished nine months ahead of schedule, contains all of the latest weapons and devices developed during the war, and cost approximately one hundred

million dollars. The ship will make more than forty land miles an hour when at sea. Mary Margaret Truman, daughter of Missouri's senator, Harry S. Truman, sponsored the ship at its launching. An address was given by Senator Truman.

The Missouri Historical Society met in the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis, February 25. Stratford Lee Morton, delegate-at-large, gave an address on "Missouri Constitutional Conventions Past and Present." Some of the newly arranged exhibits in the memorial were on display.

An historical article by Frank W. Rucker on Major George C. Sibley and the founding of Lindenwood by him and his wife, the former Mary Easton, was published in the *Independence Examiner*, January 27. Besides a brief résumé of a history of the Sibley family, the article included a description of the Sibley diaries and various traditions of Lindenwood.

Unless a civic-minded organization or individual preserves the Guion house, an old landmark in Carondelet, it will be demolished. Built 125 years ago in the early French style, the house is of stone, partially covered with clapboards long devoid of paint. The floor plan includes a hall, staircase, and two rooms each with fireplace flanked by open cupboards. The original oak flooring has been covered with narrower boards, but the smooth plaster walls have never been papered. N. M. Ludlow, the pioneer actor of the West, lived here until his death and wrote here his autobiography, *Dramatic Life As I Found It*.

Henry E. Sever, who rose from a penniless youth on a Missouri farm in Knox county to become a millionaire publisher, left a legacy of more than one million dollars to establish a coeducational technological institution in Missouri. The endowment has been granted by the trustees of the estate to St. Louis university for the creation of the Sever institute of geophysical training. Other bequests included the establishment of a wild life sanctuary in Knox county and an endowment of the Kahoka public library. A brief biography

of this public benefactor was published in the *Kansas City Times*, December 2.

Two Linn county newspapers of the last century stopped publication with the last issue of January 19. The *Brookfield Gazette*, a Republican weekly which was founded shortly after the Civil war, and the *Linn County Budget*, a Democratic weekly, were merged in 1927 to form the *Linn County Budget-Gazette*. The end of publication followed the purchase of the *Budget-Gazette* by Todd N. Ormiston, owner and publisher of the *Linn County News*. The newspaper library of the State Historical Society has on file issues of the *Gazette* since April 23, 1867, and of the *Budget* since February 1, 1895.

A pamphlet history of the sesqui-centennial anniversary celebration in November 1942, of the founding of St. Ferdinand's church in Florissant has been compiled by the Reverend Joseph F. Kiefer.

The Cole county historical society is continuing its series of historical articles on early Jefferson City. The latest articles are "The First Proclamation in Missouri for Thanksgiving Day, 1843," by Mrs. Charles E. Dewey and "Famous Footprints in Cole county: Noted Men and Events," in two installments by May S. Hilburn.

The *Platte County Gazette* published a series of articles by Dr. Donald D. Parker covering the early history of Parkville. The series was printed in the issues from September 24 to December 31.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Journalism in Wartime. The University of Missouri's Thirty-Fourth Annual "Journalism Week" in Print. Edited by Frank L. Mott. (Washington, D. C., American Council on Public Affairs, 1943. 216 pp.) Because of war conditions, the traditional "journalism week" held by the University of Missouri school of journalism was abandoned for 1943. Since

journalistic problems were especially acute, however, a symposium of articles by men of authority was planned as the solution to the difficulty. As might be supposed, the articles are interesting to the lay reader as well as valuable for members of the profession. The collection covers briefly the general picture of the journalist at home and abroad. It includes not only discussions of individual problems but also philosophical interpretations of the role of the press in American life.

Debates of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875, Volume X. Edited by Isidor Loeb and Floyd C. Shoemaker. (Columbia, Mo., State Historical Society of Missouri, 1942. 535 pp.) This tenth volume of the projected twelve volume series of the *Debates* contains the proceedings and debates of the convention for July 13-16, 1875. Substantially all of the four days were devoted to discussion of the report of the committee on revenue and taxation. A directive introduction by Dr. Loeb and a foreword by Mr. Shoemaker preface the book. Copies of the volume may be obtained from the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia.

Debates of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875, Volume XI. Edited by Isidor Loeb and Floyd C. Shoemaker. (Columbia, Mo., State Historical Society of Missouri, 1942. 560 pp.) The eleventh of the series of the *Debates* includes the proceedings and debates of the convention for July 17-22, 1875. During the five days included in this volume, the convention, eager to finish its work and adjourn, disposed of a great variety of topics. Reports of the committees on miscellaneous provisions, executive and ministerial officers of county and municipal government, and methods of amendment of the constitution were largely disposed of. Discussion was continued on the committee reports on revenue, taxation, banks, and corporations. A résumé of the five day's work is included in the introduction by Dr. Loeb. Copies of the volume may be obtained from the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia.

Henry S. Pritchett, A Biography. By Abraham Flexner. (New York, Columbia university press, 1943. 211 pp.) An outstanding intellectual leader of his generation, Pritchett did most for education by his administration of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching. His retirement system for teachers as well as his direction of research on the organization of secondary and professional education has had an immediate effect on industry and business as well as on higher education. Besides the significance in formal schooling that Pritchett holds, he is also an example of a descendant of pioneer families which came west. His grandfather left Virginia to come to Missouri in 1835. His father, a member of the second generation, fought in the Civil war and established the Pritchett school institute at Glasgow. The son, Henry S. Pritchett, after study in the United States and abroad, returned to teach mathematics in Washington university and to become later superintendent of the federal coast and geodetic survey. In 1900 he became president of Massachusetts institute of technology.

Front Office Banker, The Life of Charles H. Huttig, 1863-1913. By Carlos F. Hurd. (St. Louis, n. pub., 1943. 169 pp.) With a typical Horatio Alger plot, the subject of this biography rose from an Iowa farm boyhood by way of a job as an office boy to become a St. Louis bank president. Going to the city with a small amount of family capital, he invested it in a manufacturing plant and soon after became a banking director. The span of his life, which accompanied the rise of St. Louis as a great industrial city, was a minor example of the trend of the change from industrial expansion and investment to finance capitalism.

The Movement for Municipal Home Rule in St. Louis. By Thomas S. Barclay. (The University of Missouri studies, 1943. 138 pp.) Since Missouri was the first state to provide for a plan of home rule of cities by constitutional grant, this study fills a need in the history of municipal government. It depicts the circumstances which led to an incorporation of the plan in the constitution of 1875 and how and why home

rule originated. The relations between the city and the county of St. Louis in the development of the proposal to "free" the city are as important in the problem as the relations between St. Louis and the State. A history of the government of the city from its founding and the evolution of city government in the relationship between city and state are included. Besides the investigation and discussion of the actions of the constitutional convention of 1875, an appendix is added, containing sections of the constitution bearing on the problem of home rule.

Servant of the Most High God, The Life of John Francis Herget. By Franklin T. Walker and Anna L. Walker. (Liberty, Missouri, William Jewell college press, 1942. 136 pp.) The biography of the present president of the board of trustees of William Jewell college is an addition to the historical background of the Baptist school and its leaders. Born in Germany, Herget at twenty-two came to St. Louis. He graduated from William Jewell, served as a minister in the East, and as a chaplain in the Argonne offensive in World war I. He was elected president of William Jewell in 1928 and served until his resignation in 1941. The biography includes a résumé of his writings and a few of his poems.

Transactions of the Missouri Lodge of Research. Including an Account of the Formation and Minutes of its Predecessor, the Missouri Masonic Research Council, together with a Series of Papers which have been read or produced by members of the Lodge. Volume I. Edited by Ray V. Denslow. (n. p., n. pub., 1943. 175 pp.) This is a history of the beginnings of Freemasonry in Missouri and is to be followed by a second volume concerning the same period. It is the first of a series which will offer a complete history of the fraternity in the State and was compiled by the Missouri research council or lodge. Charters, minutes of the meetings, biographies of governors who were Masons, and a history of the short-lived Masonic college at Lexington are included.

An Old House Speaks. By Elizabeth Williams Cosgrove. (St. Louis, Horace Barks printing company, 1943. 193 pp.) This is a history of the house built by Marcus and Mary Jane Littlepage Williams in Boonville in 1852. On the thread of the story of the house hangs the life of the family and its contemporary members. The tale is presented in a very affectionate tone and offers many family anecdotes and sidelights on life in the last century. Dean Walter Williams, the Missouri journalist, was born in this house.

Driftwood of the Current. By William Aden French. (Eminence, Missouri, Current Wave press, 1942. 155 pp.) The novel is set in the locale near Jack's Fork, Winona, and Ellington in south central Missouri in the last decade of the nineteenth century. A great flood forms the climax of the story of farm life colored with overtones of ranches, cowboys, and the gunplay of Texas during the period.

The Dalton Family. By Sidna Poage Dalton. (Jefferson City, Missouri, n. pub., 1943. 74 pp.) This is a compilation of genealogical data and brief biographies of the members of the Dalton and Rusk families. On the younger members of the families the data is most complete.

OBITUARIES

CARL BUSCH: Born in Bjerre, Denmark, Mar. 29, 1862; died in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19, 1943. An internationally known composer, he had studied at the Copenhagen conservatory, Royal music school at Brussels, and played in Paris orchestras before coming to Kansas City in 1887. He became an American citizen in 1898 and was the most celebrated musician in Kansas City history. He organized the Kansas City orchestral society and later conducted the philharmonic orchestra for a time. In 1912 he was elected to the knighthood of the order of Danneborg in Copenhagen, and in 1924 King Haakon of Norway conferred upon him the diploma first class of the Royal Norwegian order of St. Olaf. He continued to live in Kansas City and compose various types of

musical works, including cantatas, songs, and many other works for band, orchestra, chorus and the solo voice. For many years he taught composition in the summer school of the University of Notre Dame, conducted concerts of his compositions in Kansas City, and was guest conductor of orchestras in the United States and abroad.

WALLACE CROSSLEY: Born in Cooper county, Mo., Oct. 8, 1874; died in Warrensburg, Mo., Dec. 13, 1943. After studying in the University of Missouri and William Jewell college, he taught school and became professor of literature at the Central Missouri State Teachers college in 1900. In 1903 he bought the Warrensburg daily and weekly *Star* which he merged with the *Journal-Democrat* to establish the present *Star-Journal*. He was representative from Johnson county, 1904-1910, state senator, 1912-1916, and lieutenant governor, 1916-1920. During World war I, he was fuel administrator for the State. Besides his local civic interests, he was appointed in 1933 chairman of the state relief and construction committee. Later the same year he became state director of the Federal emergency relief program in Missouri. When the relief agencies were merged into the Social security commission, he became a member of the commission, and later vice-chairman, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was a delegate in the constitutional convention of 1922, a trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri, and a past president of the Missouri press association. In 1939 he was awarded the association's medal of honor as an outstanding editor.

OLIVER HEBER HOSS: Born in Pettis county Mo., Dec. 4, 1858, died in Nevada, Mo., Dec. 14, 1943. Beginning work in a print shop at 14, he joined the Leadville, Colo., gold rush, became a reporter, and in 1882 delegate to the international typographical convention at St. Louis. After studying law in Nevada, he began practicing and was active in Missouri banking and political circles. Several times county Democratic chairman, he was a member in 1890 and chairman in 1892 of the Democratic congressional committee of

the 15th district. After designing the charter in 1893 and being one of the incorporators of the Farm and home savings and loan association of Missouri, he served as general counsel until 1908 and for about twenty-five years after as president and later as chairman of the board. He had been a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri since 1912.

JOE PAYNE JOHNSON: Born in New Cambria, Mo., Mar. 2, 1862; died in Warrensburg, Mo., Dec. 25, 1943. After editing the *Knob Noster Gem* in 1878, he worked on the *Monroe City News* and the *Plattsburg Purifier and Republican*. He published the *Plattsburg Democrat* from 1882 to 1888, and served the State as official reporter in the Missouri senate for 1882-83 and as assistant to the secretary of state from 1883-87. He served as a postoffice employee, 1887-89, as a census agent in 1890, a legislative clerk, 1891-92, and clerk for the adjutant general in 1892. From 1893 until his retirement in 1932 he remained in the postal service as chief inspector and general superintendent of various southern, mid-western, and western divisions.

CONRAD H. MANN: Born in Germany, Jan. 7, 1871; died in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27, 1943. As a youth he came to New York and later went to work on a farm in Iowa. After organizing and selling for numerous fraternal and insurance organizations, he came to Kansas City in 1907. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1924 and a member of the board of directors of the Kansas City convention hall for fourteen years. Often chairman of and an untiring figure in civic movements, he was regional NRA committee chairman. He was financial adviser and international secretary of the fraternal order of Eagles. From 1928 to 1933 he was president of the Kansas City chamber of commerce.

JEWEL MAYES: Born in Ray county, Mo., Feb. 15, 1873; died in Excelsior Springs, Mo., Feb. 3, 1944. Entering newspaper work in the 1890s, he founded in 1898 the *Richmond Missourian*, which he edited until 1913 and published until

1928. Appointed secretary of the state board of agriculture in 1913, he served until 1932 when he became associate commissioner of the board. He held that office until he was appointed commissioner in 1937 and served until his retirement in 1942. He was secretary-treasurer of the national association of commissioners, directors, and secretaries of agriculture from 1935 to 1943. A consistent and exacting student of Missouri and local history, he contributed a series of weekly articles to the *Richmond Missourian*, the "Ray County Chapers," which ran from December 19, 1929 to 1944 and was possibly the most unusual, valuable, and long continued series of its type.

MICHAEL B. MURRAY: Born in Boone county, Mo., Aug. 5, 1860; died in Fulton, Mo., Dec. 15, 1943. Widely known as a stock breeder, he served as state representative from Callaway county in 1909-10. He was a director of Callaway hospital, Farmers' mutual insurance company, Jefferson City production credit association, and the Callaway REA.

HORATIO S. STURGIS: Born in Jefferson county, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1864; died in Neosho, Mo., Feb. 21, 1944. After purchasing Neosho *Times* in 1890 he edited and published it until his death. He was one of the oldest members of the State Historical Society of Missouri and since 1924 had been a trustee of the Society. He was organizer and first president of the Neosho Ad club and was a member and past president of the Missouri press association.

WILLIAM O. THOMAS: Born in Jackson county, Mo., Jan. 18, 1857; died in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31, 1944. After a brief study of law, he practiced in Kansas City and was assistant city counselor. After serving as judge of the Jackson county circuit court from 1909-1921, he became an official with the City national bank and trust company. He was among the organizers of the Native Sons of Kansas City and was president in 1934.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

OH! YOUNG LOCHINVAR CAME OUT OF THE WEST—

From the St. Louis *Missouri Republican*, April 12, 1869.

We find the following letter in the Westliche Post:

"Kansas City, March 27, 1869.

"To the Editor of the Westliche Post:

Please advise the superfluous young ladies of St. Louis of the advantages which our city offers to them when compared with St. Louis. They can make from ten to fifteen dollars per month here, and two hundred young ladies at least can find positions at that rate, and besides one half of the number would be married during the first month to excellent young men. A great many old hags have come here lately and every one of them has found a husband. One of the subscribers to this letter is just now invited to the wedding of a young gentleman. The bride is forty-five years old, has a bald head and no teeth. . . . We want young German girls, and every one of the subscribers solemnly promises to take one, if they will only come, and support her decently. Respectfully,

Charles Schmack, Louis Geiger, Jacob Kessinger, Ernst Stelzing, J. Link, Conrad Fellerman, Philip Diehl, F. Muhlshaster and brothers, and forty other young men in good circumstances."

If there was a spark of chivalry in these Kansas-Germans they would form a company of cavalry, make a matrimonial raid into the neighboring country and cities, steal as many women as they could carry home upon their horses, and then defy the whole world to take their wives away from them. But it is beneath the Chinese of California to expect that girls will run after fellows who collectively and indiscriminately invite them to travel a few hundred miles in order to become the wife of, perhaps, the ugliest, crookedest beings in the world. We denounce these Kansas Teutons to the next woman's rights meeting. If the legion, under the orders of Mrs. Minor, gets hold of them, they will be condemned to eternal bachelorhood.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER

From the *Jefferson (City) Inquirer*, August 2, 1851. Reprinted from the *St. Louis Union*, July 24, 1851.

BLOOMERISM AT THE AMPHITHEATRE.—The Bloomers have at length come out; a numerous company of the apostles of the great female costume

reform, are to make their appearance at the amphitheatre this evening, prepared to exhibit and illustrate the most recent results and developments of the latest and most astounding theory of the age.

From what we are given to understand, this display will be in no way inferior to similar exhibitions at Lowell, Cleveland and the New York Tabernacle, and will set forth in the most impressive manner the native superiority and empire of the weaker vessel of the so called lords of the creation—all henpecked husbands, and cowards, and miserable caudles, who desire to know the miserable abjectness which is in store for them, all conservative philanthropists who are willing to compromise the question and allow woman all the prerogatives of manhood, except that of singing bass; in a word, all lovers of rare fun, novel equipments, female rights, progress and reform, liberty, equality and fraternity, will rush to the amphitheatre to-night to witness the most singular, philosophical, instructive, edifying and beautiful spectacle which has ever been seen in St. Louis.

THE CASE OF THE WAGON WHEELS

From the *Boonville Weekly Eagle*, May 23, 1868.

Almost a Circus.—A few evenings since, the juvenile portion of our city discovered a wagon driving down our streets, that strongly resembled the forerunner of a circus, and immediately the cry went abroad that a show was coming. The excitement, all that evening, raged high, but, alas, when morning came the wagon had disappeared and left no flaming posters to announce from whence it came or whither it went. Juvenile countenances lengthened out amazingly at the disappointment of their hopes.

THAT SAME OLD SONG!

From the *Ralls County Times*, February 25, 1898.

When the sap begins to rise and the geese begin to mate, we hear the gentle carol of the county candidate. O, he's a jolly fellow and is full of vain conceits, and sees a bosom friend in every man he meets. He asks about your family, your horses and your hogs, and shows a friendly interest in the children and the dogs. O, he's a jovial gentleman, as gamesome as a lamb, as blithesome as a meadow lark and happy as a clam. His prospects are the brightest and his chances they are sure, and he spends his money freely and helps the needy poor. He goes to church on Sunday and his pious traits appear, but when its necessary he will then set up the beer. O, he's a bouyant, sanguine duck, the jocund candidate, he starts out early in the morning and stays until its late, his patient wife unlocks the door and with a look of pain she says: "You needn't lie to me, your leg's been pulled again."

BLACKOUT'S OVER!

From the *St. Louis Daily Union*, November 5, 1847.

Light.—Our citizens were agreeably surprised on Wednesday night, at witnessing the first display of gas lights here. Such an enterprise has

been the subject of much *talk* for years, but now it has become a glaring reality. This week is destined to end in a *blaze*. On Wednesday there was a general *blow-out*, and on Saturday night there will be a regular *illumination*. Gas light is to be no longer synonymous with humbug.

A PAUL BUNYAN STORY FROM MISSOURI

From the Jefferson City *Daily Tribune*, July 23, 1891.

"You can all talk about your big hunting events," said Col. W. J. Zevely to a party of sportsmen the other night, "but I will guarantee that not a single one of you ever killed or ever hunted a hinge-tail bingbuffer."

"What kind of an animal is that?" asked Edwin Silver.

"I didn't suppose you would know," replied Col. Zevely. "Lawyers live by concealing what they don't know. Any body except a lawyer knows something about a hinge-tailed bingbuffer, but for your benefit I will explain:

"The hinge-tailed bingbuffer is nearly if not quite extinct at this time. I think the last one was killed in Osage county about 1881 or the spring of 1882. The animal is shaped something like a hippopotamus, only considerably larger and has a flat-tapering tail which sometimes reaches the length of forty feet. Its legs are short and owing to the great weight of its body its locomotion is necessarily slow. But nature supplies the hinge-tailed bingbuffer with the means of obtaining food. Underneath the jaws is a pouch that will hold at least a bushel. When in quest of food the animal fills its pouch with stones weighing from two to three pounds each. Where the tail joins the body proper there is a hinge, and when the animal desires to kill anything it takes a stone from the pouch with its tail and hurls it with wonderful accuracy and force to a distance of several hundred yards.

"Talk about the accuracy and execution of a rifle ball. You just ought to see a hinge-tail bingbuffer throw a stone."

"Do you think that there are any of these wonderful animals left in Osage county," said Mr. Silver.

"No," said Col. Zevely, "as I told you at the start, I think the last one was killed some years ago. However, they are not protected by the game law and there is nothing in the way of your hunting for one."

WHY DIDN'T WE HEAR BEFORE?

From the *Hannibal Tri-Weekly Messenger*, May 18, 1858.

SODA.—As the warm weather is coming on soon (i. e. if it is coming at all) and as most persons in warm weather, are fond of that delightful and cooling beverage, Soda Water, we would just say, that through a polite invitation of Mr. Geo. P. Ray, (which of course we accepted), we partook of a glass of his Soda, the other day, which we pronounce the best we ever tasted without exception. We give below a part of his list of syrups:

Strawberry, Vanilla, Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Raspberry, Cream Nectar, Lemon Cream, Vanilla do., Strawberry do., Raspberry do., and Mead.

Mr. R. has fitted up his new store magnificently, and we are happy to see, is doing a good business.

YE OLDE POLITICAL HORNBOOK

From the Palmyra *Missouri Whig and General Advertiser*, September 26, 1840.

The Loco Foco Alphabet

Prepared for the Old Federalists who have just been admitted into the Democratic Infant Schools, under the charge of Professor Brownson, Robert Dale Owen, and Fanny Wright. To be imprinted on a Spitalfield child's handkerchief, by the English Radicals, for the use of the foreigners at Tammany Hall, who are desirous of learning the art of reading.—Bul.

A was an *Amos*, a blind party hack,
 B was a *Benton*, a humbug and quack.
 C was a *Calhoun*, a dark Cataline,
 D, Dr. *Duncan*, a "whole hog" with swine.
 E was an *Ether*, a class-mate with Amos,
 F was a *Forsyth*, for protocols famous.
 G was a *Grundy*, an obstinate mule,
 H was a *Hill*, a sub-treasury tool.
 I was an *Ingersoll*, nailed in a trice.
 J was a *Johnson*, not wanted for "Vice."
 K was a *Kendall*, quite good at a "charge,"
 L was a *Lewis*, called Dixon the large.
 M was a *Martin*, in Uncle Sam's box,
 N was a *Niles*, the most stupid of blocks.
 O was *Orestes*, a very deep thinker,
 P was a *Paulding*, a "cobbler and tinker."
 Q was a *Queue* which *Petriken* wore,
 R was a *Ritchie*, a twaddler and bore.
 S was a *Swartwout*, who clean'd out the closets,
 T was a *Taney*, who moved the Deposits.
 U was a *Unit* in days of Old Hickory,
 V was a *Van Buren*, unequalled in trickery.
 W was a *Wickliffe*, nicknamed Greasy Bob,—
 X was an *Xtra Globe*, filled by the Job—
 Y was a *Young*, who went with the mob.
 Z was a—Zounds! let us rout the whole crew,
 & put in the Hero of Tippecanoe!

ANCHORS AWEIGH!

Reprinted from the *St. Louis Reveille* in the *Jefferson (City) Inquirer*, November 11, 1848.

OUR STEAMERS

A row of Mississippi steamers lay along our Levee front, from the border patch of our municipal quilt; and if you should select any *great* name, from the catalogue of earthly creatures or things, it is more than probable you would name one of the vast fleet which plough our inland seas. Their officers are proverbial throughout the world for courtesy; a liberality which sometimes runs into extravagance; a generosity and warmth of friendship which never tires, where their confidence is once gained; an excess of courage which too often disdains peril; and a spirit of accommodation which makes them frequently delay a boat a whole day for the purpose of taking along all the passengers who may wish to go in the same direction which they are about journeying.

Arriving and departing, is the most interesting time to see a western steamer—she is then “alive”, and all hands on board are “kicking.” Her entry into port resembles a nautical contest. It is a struggle between the shore men to get on board and the passengers to get on shore. A crowd gathers upon each boat lying near where she is about to land, and the moment the new arrival touches a craft moored at the Levee, a very correct exhibition of American character is at once displayed—every body “goes with a *rush*!” Amid the roar of steam, the jingling of bells, the shout of the mate to “stand by that bow line!” the crowd pours on the guard of the in-coming craft, as if they had the order to “*boarders away*!” Stranger passengers stand still, amazed, as the steam rolls up the stair-way, and into the cabin.—Merchants, reporters, peddlers, steam boat and hotel runners, draymen, porters, hackmen, white and black, fashionable and ragged, dash in glorious confusion into their midst. Then commences a Bable of sounds;

“Planters’ House, sir?” “Virginia Hotel, gentlemen!” “Baggage for the Monroe! Baggage wagon ready!” Each runner is proffering a card to the stranger thus saluted. “Going up the Missouri river, gentlemen? our boat is going this evening!” “Our first class boat, with *superior* accommodation, leaves in the morning for Illinois river—any body going *up*?”

While the crowd clusters around these to learn where they shall get on board, and how they shall get farther west, there is quite as lively a time going on at the clerk’s office.—A crowd surrounds him, each, after the following fashion, calling his attention to their particular wants:

“Any papers for the *Republican*?” “Here is a package.” “Any letters for *us*?” “Two.” “Will you please to hand me my saddle bags?” There go the saddle bags. “Where is your manifest?” “On the table.” “Any thing for the *Reveille*?” “A package.” “Any boats aground below?” “A few.” “Any boats blown up?” “Yes, so and so.” “Blown up *bad*?”

"Fifty people wiped off the passengers' list." "How is the fever below?" "Rather yellow, and hurrying up the population epidemically." "Excuse me gentlemen," says the clerk, "I have got to see a lady ashore," and thus mixing up business and courtesy, he breaks up the colloquy, and gradually the crowd disperses from on board, the fires are dampened down, the watch is set, and the craft is landed.

The scene at starting is somewhat different. There is the *preliminary smoke*. Freight is tumbling in; slow goers are selecting comfortable berths, and hasty travellers are watching the appearances. The captain has great hopes of getting off "this evening."—Those who have taken passage and moved their trunks on board, step timidly along the Levee, but keep in sight, and watch her smoke, ready to run if she shows the least sign of starting. Night comes, the smoke ceases rolling from the flues, and it is finally concluded to start *early* in the morning.—Morning comes, and with it comes more passengers and freight. Up goes the steam; *chug!* goes the 'scape pipe; jingle goes the bell, and passengers now look lively, for matters begin to wear a sure enough moving appearance. So they continue to look, *all day!*—Another day comes and now the parties that the Captain was waiting for come on board—freight is bouncing in after them—all is hurry and confusion. The bell is sounding an alarm, and the 'scape pipe is screaming like a panther.

"Hurry in that cask!" shouts the mate, "*take* hold of it—what are you standing there about?"

"Get that forward line ready to cast off" shouts the Captain.

A swarm of book peddlers, news venders, apple dealers, &c., now carry on a brisk trade, Every body, at starting, fancy they want something. The excitement makes some buy a book, and it makes others buy gingerbread.

"Have a copy of the *Republican*, sir?" inquires a young news vender, of a citizen on board.

"Has it anything in it from the 'best minds' boy?" inquires the citizen.

"No sir, we save them for *Sunday*," says the urchin, "but here is something from the *editor*."

"Take an *Organ*, sir?" inquires another, addressing a passenger who has just invested five cents in apples.

"Whar is your *Monkey*, boy?" inquires the passenger; "you ought to have a monkey with your *Organ*, they always go together."

"Well; what share of the profits will *you* charge to go round with me?" inquires the dealer.

The core of an apple is tossed at his head, and he passes on.

"Have a *Reveille*?" asks another.

"It's things of shreds and *patches*," says the passenger:

"Like the world then, sir, and, therefore, a good paper." He effects a sale and passes on.

"*New Era*, sir?" says a new boy, pushing it under the nose of an old gentleman.

"Ah, there is the *New Era* come, eh?" says the old gentleman, drawing out his spectacles. "Well, I have been long waiting for it, and will invest a trifle in *that*, certain."

"Here is the prize story of the How-hard Queen!" cries another.

"Well, *how hard* was she a *Queen*, little fellow?" inquires the Captain.

"Hard as *bricks*, sir," says the juvenile literary trader.

A passenger mysteriously approaches the Captain, and inquires whether he couldn't step ashore to get a little Godfrey's cordial for the baby. It was the *only* thing they had forgot. The Captain pulls out his watch, hesitates a moment, and then says as if it was a great sacrifice of time:

"I will wait just fifteen minutes for you, but I can't a *moment* longer."

The passenger bubbling over with gratitude, dashes off with lightning speed. It is now a quarter of twelve. Within three minutes of the specified time, down comes the passenger with his Godfrey perspiration oozing from every pore, his eye intently fixed upon the boat, to see whether it is necessary for him to double his speed. All the planks are in save one—he gains it in safety before it is moved—he is already exulting in how closely he saved his distance, when down he stumbles upon the deck, breaking the bottle to "shivers," and letting Godfrey out into his best coat pocket, there is no time to go for more, for the last plank has already been half drawn on board. As the unfortunate man is making his way to the ladies' cabin to get a lecture for forgetting Godfrey in the first place, the "*tooth-ache man*," with his box under his arm, accosts him to know whether he hasn't an old snag that troubles him.

"Go to the d - -!" exclaims the worried passenger.

"I know'd he had it," says the tormentor. "Don't it kind-a growl? If it *does*, I kin jist give its last jerk in a second. Here now," says he, "is a man got four hollow teeth," and he points to his *son*, who is his walking advertisement, "I give his teeth fits, didn't I?" he says appealing to sonny.

"Well, I should think you *did*," is sonny's answer.

Bang! fiercely goes the bell, *squeal* goes the 'scape pipe and now there is a general scratching for shore.

It is now two o'clock. Every thing, even the boat is trembling with expectancy, but there has just *one more* load of freight come down.

Three o'clock has arrived! Around goes the wheels, throwing the water around the boat into a foam. Down dashes a citizen who has waited to the last minute to write his letter. It is received—every body stands ready—several have fixed themselves in good places on the hurrican deck, to see the city as they pass down the stream.

Four o'clock has arrived! Our friend with the *Godfrey* has received his lecture, and smarting under it, is looking for the Captain, to "blow him up" for deceiving him, by feigning such haste. He meets him:

"Captain," says he, "you aint in *quite* such a hurry as I thought you was."

"Ah!" says the Captain, sighing, "that is the way; I waited fifteen minutes to oblige *you*, and because I did so others have made me wait four hours to oblige *them*—always the way they take advantage of us."

The passenger sneaks off like a culprit, and the Captain smiles as he thinks how easy he stopped his grumbling.

Five o'clock has arrived!! The *last* tap is given on the bell, now stand clear—the plank is in. *Chug!* goes the 'scape-pipe, and out she slides!! A citizen, learfied in the uncertainty of all water craft, has waited to the *last* moment, and a moment longer, before he would consent to leave an interesting female acquaintance who is about departing! He rushes out that he is not a passenger, and with a left handed blessing on his head, the captain orders a "lick a head" and the "no-passenger" jumps upon a neighboring steamer. Out she goes again, and a man on the levee leaps and shouts, and runs down stream half frantic. He is a *left passenger!*

"Go ahead," says the captain, "I shan't stop a moment longer for a Governor; if that fellow couldn't get ready to start "in two days and a half" it is his fault I'll swear he never dies before his time comes—he'll wait till the *last* minute."

A scream issues from the cabin, a wife rushes out with a baby in her arms—both are crying for the "left passenger."

"Oh," says the captain, "woman and baby eh? Give her a lick ahead."

They do so, and our friend with a fresh supply of *Godfrey*, sneaks on board.

"I hope you have got that bottle full *now*," says the Captain in an angry tone.

All eyes are turned upon the cause of the delay, with a kind of contempt for the man who could thus leave his wife and child, and keep a whole boat load waiting, just to get his *bottle filled!* Poor fellow, he can't tell everybody that it is *Godfrey* for his *baby*, and the captain's remark fully punishes him for he encounters dark glances from his fellow passengers, and fretted looks from his frightened wife during the whole trip.

At last this thread from our border patch is fully under weigh!

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November: "Inland Waterways Transportation," by C. C. Thompson.

Business Week, November 20: "Prize: A River; Irrigation and Navigation Interests Clash Over Method of Developing Missouri's Basin." [n. a.]

Country Gentleman, February: "Country Editor," [H. J. Blanton of *Monroe County Appeal*] by Paul I. Wellman.

Dime Novel Round-Up, January: "Authors of Old Weeklies," by Joe Gantner.

Library Quarterly, January: "Public Libraries in St. Louis, 1811-39," by John F. McDermott.

Michigan History, Spring, Summer, 1943: "Civil War Experiences of a German Emigrant as Told by the late Joseph Ruff of Albion." [n. a.]

- Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, December: "William Henry Vanderburgh: Fur Trader," by Paul C. Phillips.
- North Carolina Historical Review*, October: "Camp Newspapers of the Confederacy," by Bell I. Wiley.
- Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, December: "A Saga of the Western Waters," by William E. Beard.
- Science*, November 26: "Progress Report on the Construction of Population and Physiographic Maps for the State of Missouri." [n. a.]
- Social Studies*, January: "Social Origin of Southern Senators in Congress at the Time of the Civil War," by H. H. Hoyt.
- Survey Graphic*, November: "Touchstone of the American Temper," [the Middle West], by P. Kellogg.











